TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 66-57 (20-14). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 68-57 (21-14). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 65-56 (18-13). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 64-56 (18-13). CHANNEL: Moderate. RIVIERA: Sunny. Temp. 88-76 (32-24). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 78-66 (26-19). Yesterday's temp. 80-65 (27-18).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 9

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	2/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,155 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.
HIJACKED—Japanese Boeing-747 jumbo jet airliner at the Dubai international airport yesterday.

The Hijacked Jumbo Jet: Ordeal Goes On

Craft Refueled at Airport in Dubai; Israel Acts to Bar Suicide Attack

DUBAI, July 22 (Reuters).—The Japan Air Lines Boeing-747 held here for two days by its pro-Palestinian hijackers was refueled on their orders today as the 140 hostages aboard sweltered in the torrid desert heat of this Persian Gulf state.

The giant white and red plane, now flying the Palestinian flag, received more fuel when the hijackers complained the first delivery was not enough.

In Jerusalem, Premier Golda Meir today reported to the Israeli cabinet on emergency procedures taken following the hijacking of the jumbo jet Friday after its stopover in Amsterdam on a Paris-Tokyo flight.

It was believed Mrs. Meir also reported on measures to prevent the jet being used on a suicide mission over Israel.

Military sources said the situation was considerably relaxed in Israel and would continue to be so, as long as the jet remained in Dubai.

But they disclosed that steps had been taken on Friday night to prevent the airliner entering Israeli air space and particularly to prevent it being crashed into an Israeli city or military installation.

Israelis believed this to be a possible aim of the hijack, if demands were not met to release Kozo Okamoto, the only survivor of a three-man Japanese suicide squad which killed 28 people at Israel's Lydda Airport 14 months ago.

Lydda Airport has been ringed by armed security forces since Friday.

But in Dubai there was still no clue to the intentions of the hijackers, who are believed to number five.

An airline official here said he was not allowed to disclose how much fuel went aboard the plane —nor what range it would give.

Aboard the plane are about 120 passengers—all but eight of them Japanese—and 21 crew members.

The refueling followed a second fruitless appeal to the hijackers by Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates —to which Dubai belongs—to free the women and children from the plane.

In rejecting his call, the group, which includes Japanese and Arabs, said they were members of the "Sons of the Occupied Territory Organization," a group not heard of before. Earlier they had said they were members of the Japanese Red Army, to which Okamoto belonged.

The hijackers said they could not release anyone until they had instructions from their headquarters.

In Beirut today, the number-two Palestinian guerrilla organization; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, "categorically denied" any connection with the hijackers. El Fatah, the largest guerrilla organization, issued a similar disclaimer on Friday.

Grenade and Pistol

When two airport men went out on the first refueling job, a man they said was a Palestinian from the plane met them, dressed in a white shirt and fawn slacks and with a grenade in one hand, a pistol in the other.

They had to raise their hands.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Qadhafi Resignation Prompts Other Libya Leaders to Quit

Colonel Due To Speak at Rally Today

TRIPOLI, July 22 (AP).—Libyan ministers submitted their resignations today to the Ruling Revolutionary Command Council, following the resignation of President Moamer Qadhafi, the official Libyan News Agency announced.

The news agency said that leaders of the RCC also had threatened to resign unless Col. Qadhafi rescinds his decision. The colonel will address the nation tomorrow, the agency said, to clear up the present confusion over his resignation.

In Benghazi, meanwhile, thousands of Libyans demonstrated today, demanding that Col. Qadhafi remain as president of the country and chairman of RCC. The leader remained silent in the military barracks near here—the same barracks from which he led the revolution that overthrew the Libyan monarchy on Sept. 1, 1969.

The crowds gathered in Benghazi after the failure Friday of the "sacred march for unity," in which about 40,000 Libyans had tried to reach Cairo to demand that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat accept a merger with Libya by Sept. 1.

Standing outside the gate of the barracks, the crowd chanted "We are with Qadhafi with our soul, our blood and our religion." Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud addressed the crowd for one hour and said:

"The leader cannot but abide by the decision of the people. The Revolutionary Command Council supports your decision to continue your sit-in until our brother, Col. Qadhafi, withdraws his resignation."

Several Accounts

During the last several days, the Libyan News Agency gave the following accounts:

● On July 11, Col. Qadhafi resigned as Libyan president and chairman of the RCC. His resignation was rejected the same day by the RCC and "all the Libyan people."

● On Friday, in a cable to Mr. Sadat, Col. Qadhafi restated his resignation, after the Egyptian leader urged him to call off a unity march by thousands of Libyans into Egypt. The agency quoted the colonel's cable as saying: "I resigned on the 11th of July and I have no information concerning the march into Egypt."

● On Saturday, however, a news agency spokesman said that Col. Qadhafi was still in power.

Yesterday, Col. Qadhafi made a brief appearance outside the Benghazi barracks and told the crowd that he would explain his resignation and its causes at a rally scheduled for tomorrow at a stadium there.

[In Cairo, meanwhile, Reuters said that an Egyptian delegation would leave for Tripoli to urge Col. Qadhafi to withdraw his resignation. No time was set for the delegation's departure.

[An announcement said that the mission conformed with President Sadat's repeated assurances that Col. Qadhafi's retention of power was a basic condition for a proposed merger.]

Premier Jalloud and Maj. el-Khweldi el-Hamidi, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, arrived in Cairo unexpectedly late today and immediately met President Sadat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.
ARAB BLOOD UNION—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat receiving a unity appeal that was signed with Libyan blood from a small delegation of Libyans in Cairo on Saturday.

Nixon Said to Deny Data to Ervin, Feels Senate Unit 'Out to Get Him'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—President Nixon has told the chairman of the Senate Watergate committee that he will not supply presidential papers to the Senate investigators because he is convinced the committee is seeking to incriminate him, reliable sources reported yesterday.

In another development, the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said yesterday that the President's position was making it "more difficult" for him to "continue to cling to the presumption" that Mr. Nixon was not involved in the Watergate conspiracy.

Meanwhile, White House officials let it be known on Friday that Mr. Nixon had decided to discontinue the use of hidden recording devices that had taped virtually all of his office and telephone conversations at the White House and Camp David, Md., since early 1971. The officials said that the decision had been prompted by embarrassment at the public disclosure, at the Senate Watergate hearings on July 16, that the devices had been used to record Mr. Nixon's conversations for posterity.

The historical value of the tapes has been outweighed by the "embarrassment" caused the administration by their disclosure, an aide said.

The officials also said that the President's conversations with the Shah of Iran, who is scheduled to arrive on Tuesday for a state visit, would not be recorded.

The President's comments to Sen. Ervin appeared to represent the basis for Mr. Nixon's increasingly contentious attitude toward the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities.

Authoritative sources at the committee said that the President had made the accusation about the committee's motives—in the sources' words, that the committee was "out to get him" —when he talked with Sen. Ervin on the telephone on July 12, the day Mr. Nixon was hospitalized with viral pneumonia.

The White House had no comment on the report. But a high administration official, asked to verify the account, complained that "even a personal phone conversation between a President and a senator, or an interpretation of it, sooner or later—in this case nine days, which is longer than most—finds its way into the press. We continue to be mystified by this."

Sen. Ervin said to newsmen in Atlantic Beach, N.C., that he was mystified by the President's apparent decision to withhold from the Watergate committee the secret tape recordings of Mr. Nixon's White House conversations with key figures in the Watergate affair. The senator was in Atlantic Beach to address a Democratic party dinner.

No Rational Reason

"I can think of no rational reason for the President not turning over the tapes unless the evidence found in them would be against him," Sen. Ervin said. "Those seeking the truth will draw the inference—and a justified inference—that his reason for not producing the tapes is because the evidence would be adverse to him."

It was the most skeptical statement that a committee member has made about the President's assertions of innocence.

When he emerged on Friday from his weeklong recuperation at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, the President declared that he had no intention of resigning and would not "wallow in Watergate."

Mr. Nixon held conferences yesterday afternoon at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains, as he prepared what aides intimated would be an "irrevocable" statement rejecting the committee's request for the tapes and various White House documents.

Aides Gather

Among those summoned to Camp David were Leonard Garment and J. Fred Buzhardt, the President's Watergate counsels; Alexander M. Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff; Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, and Rose Mary Woods, Mr. Nixon's confidential secretary.

The Senate committee made an urgent appeal to the President on Tuesday for access to the tapes. The committee had already sought—and had been denied—access to a number of White House documents that may be relevant to the Watergate break-in or cover-up.

Mr. Nixon's denunciation of the committee's motives, made in what one of the Senate sources described as an "emotional state," occurred when Sen. Ervin called the President nine days ago to seek

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon's Popularity Falls to Low Of 40 Percent, Gallup Poll Shows

PRINCETON, N.J., July 22 (IHT).—President Nixon's popularity has declined to its lowest point since he became President, a nationwide Gallup survey taken early this month indicated, with 49 percent of the those polled expressing disapproval with the way the President is handling his job and 40 percent expressing approval.

The survey was conducted following former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d's testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings but before former Attorney General John N. Mitchell took the stand. The President's popularity showed a drop of 5 percentage points since the previous survey was taken, late last month.

It was the first time more Americans had disapproved than approved of Mr. Nixon's performance as President. His rating is down 28 points from its high point, recorded in late January following the Vietnam peace settlement. The decline, from 68 percent in January to 40 percent in this survey, is the sharpest decline for a six-month period that has been recorded in Gallup surveys on presidential popularity since the middle 1930s.

However, the President's popularity rating is 5 percentage points higher than that of President Lyndon B. Johnson, his predecessor, at its low point. In August, 1968, a Gallup poll showed that Mr. Johnson's popularity had slumped to 35 percent, a reflection of the U.S. public's disillusionment with Vietnam war policies.

Protest Ship Sees Explosion

France Tests Atomic Device Over Atoll in South Pacific

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 22 (Reuters).—Defying world protests, France today exploded a nuclear device at Mururoa Atoll, sending a pink-tinged mushroom cloud towering high above the Pacific.

The blast, monitored by the New Zealand frigate Otago, signaled the start of a new series of French atmospheric tests at the South Pacific site.

First word that the series was finally under way came in a radio signal from the Otago, whose defiant voyage into the test area —at times within sight of the remote atoll—had symbolized the world movement of protest against the tests.

The prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand and the Japanese Foreign Ministry lodged protests with the French government, within hours of the blast.

Crewmen of the frigate, clambering on deck a few minutes after the explosion at 0900 Sunday local time (1800 GMT Saturday), saw the cloud blossoming into its typical mushroom shape, rising through a layer of cumulus clouds and then slowly dissipating.

Blast Looked 'Puny'

Aboard the Otago, 22 miles off the atoll, the warship's captain, Comdr. Alan Tyrrell, said the explosion looked "puny" compared with the British tests in the late 1950s at Christmas Island. The explosion, whose strength is believed to be a little over five kilotons of TNT, is thought here to be a triggering device for a hydrogen bomb.

It was exploded from a balloon.

David Barber, the New Zealand Press Association staff correspondent on the Otago, reported that there was doubt for a moment whether the device had actually been detonated.

Comdr. Tyrrell, one of five people on the bridge, saw the flash out of the corner of his eye and could not see a fireball at first. But within a minute the red-orange fireball could be seen lifting above the clouds.

Mr. Barber reported: "At no time did the ship use its special anti-fallout precautions, but those of us on the bridge all wore goggles and special clothing to protect us from the flash, which can cause instant blindness . . . Those on the bridge were the commander of the ship, the navigation officer, the ship's yeoman [petty officer] and two correspondents.

"As soon as the cloud began to rise, the entire crew, which had been shut below decks as a safety precaution for the previous 2 1/2 hours, came out to photograph the scene."

Among them was New Zealand Minister of Immigration Fraser Colman, who had sat in the captain's cabin below the bridge during the countdown period.

But their view of the bomb they had come to protest was brief. Within 15 minutes there was nothing to see and the ship turned and steamed away. An American Navy vessel, the Corpus Christi Bay, also watched the blast.

Speaking to the chief of New Zealand naval staff, Rear Adm. E. C. Thorne, Comdr. Tyrrell said the detonation was not "terribly bright." He reported that the Otago itself had a zero radiation reading.

The explosion was the 27th in France's nuclear program since testing was moved from Reggane in the Sahara Desert to Mururoa Atoll. The first French Pacific explosion was on July 2, 1966.

There was no word of any other protest vessels in the immediate area of the test. The American-registered yacht Fri, which was towed out of the test zone last week by the French Navy, is believed to have been taken to an atoll about 270 miles northwest of Mururoa.

The New Zealand-registered yacht Spirit of Peace was due to leave the Cook Islands this weekend for Mururoa but it was not expected to reach the test area until next week.

Another vessel, the Canadian yacht Greenpeace-3 which was rammed by a French warship off Mururoa during a similar protest last year, has left New Zealand for the test zone but is not expected to arrive for at least two weeks.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense would not confirm or deny the explosion. This is standard French practice.

● World Reaction—Page 2.



Associated Press.
The atomic cloud created by French nuclear test Saturday. The picture was taken from the frigate Otago.

Stroke Disables Walter Ulbricht

BERLIN, July 22 (UPI).—East Germany, which announced last night that 80-year-old chief of state Walter Ulbricht had a stroke Thursday, merely repeated today on radio that his condition was serious.

It said that chronic heart trouble and high blood pressure had led to a stroke.

Mr. Ulbricht has been ailing for many years. He rarely has appeared in public since bad health and age led to his retirement as first secretary of the Communist party on May 3, 1971.

A Truce Team Accuses N. Vietnam of 'Massive' Infiltration

By Thomas W. Lippman

Canadians Say Troop Movements Date From Cease-Fire

CAN THO, South Vietnam, July 22 (WP).—A Canadian truce supervisory team has accused North Vietnam of "massive" and "unrelenting" infiltration of troops into the Mekong Delta since the January cease-fire, in deliberate violation of the Paris agreement.

The strongly worded report says that thousands of fresh troops have come and are coming into the South and have not been informed about the Paris accords, the various peace-keeping forces or the departure of U.S. troops. These North Vietnamese soldiers left their own country around the time the Paris pact was signed, the report says, and were instructed to keep infiltrating despite the agreement's prohibition of such movement.

Confirming information obtained earlier from other sources, the report also says the truce team has learned that large groups of North Vietnamese civilians, including doctors, lawyers and engineers, are coming into Viet Cong-held territory in the South "to practice their professions."

The report, forwarded to the Saigon headquarters of the International Commission for Control and Supervision early this week, was based on interrogations of captured North Vietnamese soldiers, who said they entered the South in June after a five-month trek down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and Cambodia.

It is unlikely that the report will ever bring any action by the full ICCS, from which the Canadians are withdrawing after six months of frustration. It was made available by a Canadian official here who said he believed it should be published but knew that it "would never see the light of day" after it was discussed by the commission's Polish and Hungarian members.

Although there have been earlier reports of infiltration since January, they came mostly from South Vietnamese and American sources. The Canadian report, at least in theory, has the weight of impartiality behind its conclusions.

"Based on the testimony of captured North Vietnamese soldiers," the report says, North Vietnam "without being deterred one scintilla by the Paris agreement has been infiltrating massive armed North Vietnamese troop units into Cambodia and South Vietnam in order to conduct military operations against the Republic of [South] Vietnam . . . It can also be concluded that there never has been the slightest indication during the 4 1/2 months following the cease-fire that the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam has modified its infiltration policy."

The report tells of an "unrelenting" drive by the North to move men and equipment down the well organized Ho Chi Minh Trail system. Canadian officials who participated in the interrogations said in private conversations that they fully believe the tales told by the prisoners, which generally corroborated each other and fitted in with information obtained from other sources.

The prisoners said they crossed into South Vietnam from Cambodia in the second week of June by swimming a canal into Chau Doc Province, a well established infiltration route.

As quoted by the Canadian report, the prisoners said they had had almost no contact with any officials or soldiers of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front during their trip, except when they changed from North Vietnamese to Viet Cong uniforms at the border. That, the Canadian team concluded, shows once again that the military operations in the delta are controlled by the North Vietnamese, not the Viet Cong.

It is not clear exactly how many North Vietnamese troops are believed to have come into the delta since January. The prisoners said that the troops moved down the trail in groups of 500 and that at one time as many as 20 of these groups were "stacked up" at a rest station because the trail ahead was interdicted by U.S. bombing.

More on Way?

Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Nghi, commander of South Vietnamese forces in the delta, said five more infiltration groups are on the way.

The interrogations were conducted at the request of the South Vietnamese by Canadian and Indonesian members of the ICCS. The report, however, contains only the finding of the Canadians, as the Indonesians forwarded their own separate report to their chief in Saigon and it has not been made public. The Hungarian and Polish delegations in Can Tho refused to take part in the investigation, following a pattern they have adhered to consistently of ignoring the infiltration issue.



United Press International.

ACROSS THE WALL—East German Klaus G omert (left) alive and well in West Berlin.

Reportedly Killed at Wall

East Germany Expels Boy, 18, To Rebut West Death Claims

BERLIN, July 22 (AP).—East Germany, apparently irritated by Western criticism of its latest border shootings, expelled a young man yesterday. It claimed that Western news media reported the man shot dead along the wall on Friday.

West Berlin police reported an incident opposite the French sector Friday. They said about 15 shots were fired and East German border guards were later observed photographing the apparently lifeless body of a man.

Klaus Gomert, 18, told newsmen when he arrived in West Berlin yesterday that he tried to scale the wall Friday. But he remembered nothing about photographs being taken by Communist border guards.

The East Berlin news agency, ADN, said the unprecedented action of expelling a "border violator," was taken to disprove the "slanderous" campaign that Western mass media started Friday.

ADN earlier denied the shooting and another on July 8 when Communist border guards foiled an attempt by three refugees to scale the wall. Following the July 8 incident, West Berliners tore a six-foot hole in the wall in protest.

ADN said Mr. Gomert, who was last employed as a transport worker, was sentenced on five occasions for theft and concealment. He denied this and told newsmen he was convicted once for an attack on his stepfather.

Apparently irked by the strong protests pouring into East Berlin during the Communists' preparations for their world youth festival, ADN warned: "But should the provocations and slanders against the GDR [East Germany] . . . not stop, the resulting consequences must be borne fully by the West Berlin Senate."

It added that expelling Mr. Gomert was an exception.

A West Berlin Senate statement said the question arises whether the Communist side intends to use this "unusual procedure" for those people who want to come to the West.

West Berlin police said the release of Mr. Gomert did not prove that someone else had not tried to scale the wall into the West Friday.

Doctors Reported Held

BERLIN, July 22 (UPI).—The East German state security service has arrested 50 East Berlin doctors for plotting to flee to the West, the West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine said yesterday.

It said that about 80 other doctors escaped during the first six months of this year, some of them bringing as many as five family members with them.

The newspaper said the mass arrests apparently were intended to frighten other doctors into dropping any plans they might have to flee.

Bakeries Reopen In Naples After 3 Days of Riots

NAPLES, July 22 (AP).—Most bakeries reopened here yesterday after three days of bread riots caused an estimated 300 million lire ($500,000) in damage, officials said.

Police said that political extremists had a hand in the rioting, sparked initially by lack of bread and high prices on the black market.

The bread shortage was caused by a strike of bakers who were demanding that the city allow them to raise bread prices. About 30 percent of the city's 300 bakeries were shut down, including more than 70 percent of those in poorer neighborhoods.

As a result, bread on the black market shot up to 1,200 lire ($2) a kilo, six times the price set by city authorities.

City authorities have agreed to study the bakers' demands for a price rise.

Pacific Nations and Others Condemn Testing by France

PARIS, July 22 (AP).—An international wave of protests today followed France's first explosion in a new series of nuclear tests over the South Pacific.

The device was detonated yesterday after being suspended from a balloon 2,000 feet over Mururoa Atoll.

The French government did not give details of the tests or respond to the protests. But if the French follow past practice in the tests, conducted since 1966, there could be two more explosions shortly and then three more nuclear blasts in late August.

Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Sweden all expressed their opposition to the tests.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry called on France "to stop the tests immediately."

New Zealand will keep one of its warships in the Mururoa area as a "silent witness" in protest of the tests, Prime Minister Norman E. Kirk said. He said the New Zealand frigate Canterbury would relieve the frigate Otago and stay in the area, 850 miles south of Tahiti, until the tests are completed.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia charged that France had betrayed its traditional respect for the law by ignoring requests by the International Court of Justice to halt the tests.

Whitlam Sends Letter

"Exploding the bomb demonstrates the disregard of the French government for the well-being of the peoples of the Pacific region," Mr. Whitlam said. He sent a strong letter of protest to Paris.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions announced it will continue to boycott French goods as long as the tests continue.

Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp of Canada said in reply to a newsman's question that his government hopes this will be the last atmospheric nuclear tests.

"Canada is opposed to all of them and we hope that both China and France will wake up to the fact that we are living in a different world, a world in which we are concerned about our survival."

France and China did not join the world's nuclear powers in signing the 1963 treaty banning atmospheric nuclear tests.

Peru and Bolivia joined the chorus of protests. Peru has repeatedly warned it would break off relations with France if the tests went ahead.

In Stockholm, the Foreign Ministry said: "Sweden has consistently repudiated all nuclear tests, both in the atmosphere and below ground."

In Brussels, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions appealed to world leaders to demand an immediate end to the tests.

In France, the French Socialist party, which formed an alliance with the Communists in general elections in March, issued a statement condemning the tests. The Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail, France's largest trade-union group, joined the two opposition parties in calling for an end to the tests.

Arafat Backs A Freeze on Output of Oil

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, July 22 (WP).—The Palestinian guerrilla command has accepted the view of more moderate Arab leaders that the most effective way to use oil as a weapon in the conflict with Israel is to freeze petroleum production at present levels rather than to threaten an oil boycott.

This shift was signaled in statements of Palestinian chief Yassir Arafat reported here today in the weekly Rose el-Yussef. "We are now demanding only that no further increases in petroleum production be made—just no further raises in pumping or in amassing revenues in Western banks," Mr. Arafat was quoted as having said.

Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Cairo Wednesday after a brief visit to Saudi Arabia, the Middle East's major oil producer.

Saudis Weigh Freeze

Saudi officials have said recently that they are considering freezing production at the present level of 8 million barrels a day, at least partly in protest against American support for Israel. Libya and Kuwait, also major financial supporters of the Palestinians along with Saudi Arabia, have already frozen production for conservation and economic reasons.

In the interview, Mr. Arafat also voiced warm praise for the Soviet Union. He credited the Russians with having pressured the United States into including a reference to Palestinian rights in the final communiqué of the talks in Washington of President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief.

"The Soviets made an effort in their talks with Nixon for the formula of Palestinian rights, and the Americans have told their friends this formula came about as a result of Soviet pressure," Mr. Arafat said in remarks that contrast with the cool reception the final communiqué has generally received in the Arab world.

Support for Palestinians

There have been persistent reports in recent weeks that the Soviet Union is stepping up its political and military support for the Palestinians. Egyptian-Soviet relations remain cool after last year's expulsion of Russian advisers by President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Arafat also gave what is apparently the first authoritative confirmation that the Palestinians have used letter bombs made with materials purchased abroad as part of the "shadow war" with Israel. "The enemy has even learned from us in the field of letter bombs. The enemy found out we were somehow buying electronic cells from Britain and managed to control its sales, but we can still get them through our own special ways."

Egypt Reports A New Oil Field

CAIRO, July 22 (NYT).—The discovery of a new oil field in the Gulf of Suez, which could raise Egypt's current production by 50 percent, was announced today by the Egyptian General Petroleum Corp.

Mohammed Ramzy al-Laithy, the company chairman, said a test well had produced a flow of 5,280 barrels daily of low-sulphur crude. A preliminary estimate of reserves in the field, which has been called July, is 300 million barrels.

Mr. Laithy said that the field should be producing 100,000 barrels a day by the end of this year. Egypt's present production is about 200,000 barrels daily.

The July field is close enough to the Murgan field, opened in 1965, so that the oil can be pumped there and to the shipping port already installed.

Dubai Refuels Hijacked Plane; Israelis Said to Fear Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

then empty their pockets before approaching the plane. The second refueling team had the same welcome.

A move by photographers to get closer for pictures was greeted swiftly by radioed orders to call them back.

Food was taken aboard the plane today from a small delivery van by two white-robed caterer's men.

The menu was: water, ice, fruit juice and cola; hamburger steak and vegetables; cake, cheese and coffee.

Parked well away from the terminal building at Dubai Airport, one of the most up to date in the Middle East, the jumbo shimmered in the torrid heat.

With Dubai Airport closed to all traffic, a Japan Air Lines group headed by their president, Shizu Asada, went to Abu Dhabi, 100 miles from Dubai in a "relief plane" carrying food. Then they came to Dubai.

Dubai's airport manager, Abdul Halim Hatoum, in an early-morning briefing early today after the Japanese airline party arrived, revised earlier reports of how the jumbo was seized.

Woman Hijacker Killed

He gave this account of what is believed to have been a premature explosion that occurred at the start of the hijacking and killed a woman hijacker.

He said the woman passenger, listed as Mrs. Peralta—traveling first class with a man on Peruvian passports with both posing as honeymooners—went to the airliner's upper lounge. A steward tried to help her fix her seat belt and "something the woman carried exploded."

The blast smashed her body, spattering blood over the steward. Believing he was badly hurt, the crewman fainted. Earlier reports said the woman had detonated a grenade in her handbag.

The steward was released by the hijackers yesterday but had received only minor scratches.

Mr. Asada, the Japan Air Lines president, said tonight that the hijckers had still not revealed the aim of their operation. No ransom had been asked or offered, he told a press conference at the airport.

He said the hijackers had reported that all their hostages were comfortable. They promised to release any who needed medical attention beyond what a doctor on board could provide, he said.

Mr. Asada was asked by a Japanese reporter if he considered turning himself over to the hijackers as a substitute hostage.

He had considered this, he replied, but the question would not arise while the men holding the airliner disclosed no demands.

Israeli Charge

In Tel Aviv, Police Minister Shlomo Hillel said in a radio interview that airport authorities who failed to carry out adequate security checks were "indirectly and without intention" to blame for the hijack.

A Japan Air Lines spokesman said yesterday in Paris that passengers were not searched when they boarded the jumbo there Friday. Flights routed by way of India and Arab countries were all searched but not those using the polar route to Tokyo, he explained.

From yesterday all passengers boarding JAL planes in Paris would be searched, he added. All passengers boarding Israeli and Arab airline flights are already searched.

Passengers who boarded the plane at Amsterdam were not checked for arms, according to Johan Kalkman, Dutch sales manager of the airline.



AP.

Yoshihisa Miyashita, crewman injured during the hijacking of JAL Boeing-747.

Qadhafi Resignation Prompts Other Libya Leaders to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

the Middle East News Agency said.

It did not explain the purpose of their visit.

Libyan newspapers today gave prominent space to news from Cairo, saying that Mr. Sadat felt it was imperative that Col. Qadhafi continue to lead Libya.

Last night, Mr. Sadat accepted a petition, written in blood, from a small delegation of Libyans who were part of the huge march that was turned back Friday.

Presentation of the petition at the brief meeting between Mr. Sadat and the Libyans was followed by a communiqué which said that the merger "has practically been proclaimed." But the statement appeared to be a face-saving gesture for both sides.

The communiqué reporting the meeting with the Libyans, who were flown to Cairo from Mersa Matruh, was carried by the official Middle East News Agency.

As the delegation met Mr. Sadat, thousands of Libyans who took part in the 1,500-mile motorized caravan across the desert from Libya to Egypt were reported on their way to the rally tomorrow in Benghazi.

Despite the optimistic tone of the communiqué, observers said it was certain that the Libyan march, and the problems the Egyptians had in turning it back, could postpone the merger.

Egypt dynamited a section of the road 150 miles inside its border near Mersa Matruh to prevent the six-mile-long Libyan caravan from reaching Cairo and conducting a demonstration in front of Mr. Sadat's palace.

When Mr. Sadat had cabled Col. Qadhafi to stop the marchers, the Libyan leader had replied that he was a private citizen and could only "appeal as a citizen to other citizens in the unity march to be the protectors of Egypt's security and soldiers obeying your orders."

Mr. Sadat then disclosed Col. Qadhafi's resignation, which apparently was enough to stop the Libyans, who turned back.

The Libyans announced, however, that the RCC had rejected the colonel's resignation on the same day it was presented.

Several times before, the Libyan leader has quit or threatened to resign, only to remain in full control of the country, as he has been since the military toppled the monarchy.

Col. Qadhafi had made the merger the crucial point of his policy, and he paid a 17-day visit to Egypt to persuade Egyptian politicians and intellectuals that it should go through on his terms of Islamic fundamentalism.

Rebozo's Books Audited by IRS, TV Station Says

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The Internal Revenue Service has audited some of the personal financial records of Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, President Nixon's close personal friend, a Miami television station has reported.

Auditors from the IRS, armed with subpoenas, spent at least two days going over Mr. Rebozo's personal accounts at the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., which Mr. Rebozo heads, according to WPLG-TV in Miami.

Mr. Rebozo, who lives next to the presidential compound at Key Biscayne, was with the President yesterday at Camp David, Md. A White House spokesman said Mr. Rebozo has no comment in response to the television station's report.

According to the television report, about four IRS auditors were at the bank on Friday, July 13, and Monday, July 16, at a time when Mr. Rebozo was not in the Miami area.

Russians Send Spacecraft To Mars, Soft Landing Seen

MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union sent an unmanned spaceship toward Mars last night in an apparent attempt to soft-land electronic instruments on the planet, Tass news agency said today.

The Mars-4 probe, the first such Soviet effort in more than two years, was hurled on the six-month, 290-million-mile flight to "continue scientific exploration of Mars, and space near it, that was started by the automatic interplanetary stations Mars-2 and Mars-3 in 1971," Tass said.

There was no indication of the size of the spaceship. Mars-2 and Mars-3 each weighed about five tons without their booster rockets. Nor did Tass say, as Western space experts have suggested, that one or more other Mars probes may be launched to chase Mars-4. Mars-2 and Mars-3 blasted off within nine days of each other.

The wording of the mission suggested that the spacecraft may attempt a soft landing if it arrives successfully in February, 1974.

Mars-2 dropped a capsule onto the surface bearing a hammer-and-sickle pennant. Mars-3 soft-landed an instrument capsule, but it transmitted signals only for 20 seconds before inexplicably going dead. Since then, however, the Russians have landed an instrument package on Venus, which transmitted for 50 minutes.

Western space sources said that the apparent aim of Mars-4 was to land research instruments and a television camera to send back the first details about the arid surface. They said that Russian scientists, who acknowledged that they were developing "robot biologists," hoped to land the gear near the south polar cap, where the thin, largely carbon-dioxide atmosphere may hold some moisture and living organisms.

Western space experts had been predicting a Soviet Mars shot for several weeks because of the presence of the launch "window"—roughly a monthlong period every 26 months when the relative positions of earth and Mars make a launch most desirable.

The United States, whose Martian program has been limited to the orbiting Mariner stations and is considerably behind the Soviet unmanned efforts, has no plans to use this particular launch window. It is preparing two Viking spacecraft for missions in 1975-76.

Skylab Mission Is Extended to Aid Splashdown

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 22 (AP).—The flight plan for the second manned Skylab mission has been extended from 56 to 59 days to permit the Apollo spacecraft to be in a better position for splashdown.

Space agency officials in Houston and Washington said the Skylab would be in a better position on Sept. 25 for the splashdown in the Pacific Ocean 340 miles southwest of San Diego.

The second Skylab crew is scheduled to conduct 82 experiments in science, solar physics, medicine, earth resources and technology. Their Apollo spacecraft is scheduled for launch from Cape Kennedy at 7:10 a.m. EDT July 28.

Space officials said the launch time could be changed slightly as orbital characteristics of the Skylab workshop with which the spacecraft will rendezvous are more precisely determined.

U.S. Postal Unions Agree

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service has been notified that four unions have ratified a two-year contract with the service. The unions represent 617,000 of the 700,000 postal employees. The new contract raises wages, now averaging about $10,000 a year, by about $1,000 a year.

Nixon Doctor Reports 'No Sign of Fatigue'

CAMP DAVID, Md., July 22 (AP).—President Nixon, maintaining a fairly busy weekend schedule here, was described today by one of his doctors as showing "no sign of fatigue."

Mr. Nixon, who had been hospitalized last week with pneumonia, conferred with staff chief Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr. and press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

Nixon Said to See Ervin Un As Trying to Incriminate Hi

(Continued from Page 1)

a face-to-face conference on the issue of the documents.

The sources, paraphrasing portions of the 14-minute phone conversation, said Sen. Ervin had diplomatically but forcefully told Mr. Nixon that the President did not have "a leg to stand on" in invoking the constitutional doctrine of executive privilege as the basis for withholding the documents.

Same Contention

Sen. Ervin was said to have repeated to the President the same contention the senator had made publicly—that nothing in the Constitution required a President to seek re-election or excused the commission of a crime and that, consequently, any documents related to the 1972 election campaign or to violations of the law must be turned over to the investigating committee.

The Senate sources said they had access to notes summarizing the conversation, but they declined to provide a verbatim recital of the discussion.

One source said, however, that the gist of Mr. Nixon's reaction was that he would not cooperate by turning over the presidential papers because he had concluded that the committee was "out to get him."

"It was incredible," the official said. "I wish I could repeat the whole thing. The President seemed to be in an emotional state."

'Not Precise'

A senior official in the administration, who insisted on anonymity, said in response to the report that it was his understanding that the description of the conversation was "not precise." For one thing, the official said, it was the President who had been forceful and who had demanded to know exactly which documents Sen. Ervin was requesting. The official added that the senator was "unable" to give a clear response.

The confrontation over the tape recordings and documents is expected to reach a climax at 9 a.m. tomorrow, when the Senate committee will hold an executive session to receive the President's formal reply. The committee sources said they expected the senators to vote to subpoena the tapes and documents—and thus touch off a potentially grave constitutional dispute—if the tapes and documents were not turned over voluntarily.

Mr. Nixon had consented in the phone conversation to meet privately with Sen. Ervin to discuss the documents, but the meeting had to be postponed because of the President's hospitalization. Both the White House and committee officials now suggest that the meeting, seen as a vehicle for achieving a compromise, may be abandoned.

The senators sought the tapes and documents in the hope that the White House materials might supply some definitive answers to the central questions about Mr. Nixon's possible role in Watergate cover-up.

John W. Dean 3d, the fo counsel to the President, w papers are among those h withheld by Mr. Nixon, test at the Senate hearings last m that the President was perso involved in the cover-up.

But an article in the iss New Republic that will be lished tomorrow contends White House lawyers had termined that the evidenc the tapes was, in the art terms, "mixed and confusing

John Osborne, the magaz White House correspondent, in the article that "some o tapes in question were p back and drawn upon by lawyers and others who h Mr. Nixon draft his May 22 s ment of innocence, ignorance denial" of involvement in Watergate break-in and the sequent cover-up.

The article said Mr. Os had learned that some of conversations on the tapes ported the President's co tions and recollections" but other portions, "often on same tape, could be interpr if read alone, to dispute his tention and make him out a

No Comment

A White House spoke declined to comment this noon on the New Republic a

The existence of the tape disclosed on July 16 by Alex P. Butterfield, a former House aide who is now the of the Federal Aviation Adm tration. He told the Senate mittee that he had supe the installation of listenin vices in three offices and o telephones used by Mr. Nix a means of assembling the versations for eventual use Nixon library.

Gordon C. Strachan, a fo assistant to H.R. Haldeman former White House chi staff, will resume his testi tomorrow after the commi private session. He will be lowed by John D. Ehrlichma former presidential assistan domestic matters, Mr. Hald and then Charles W. Colso former special counsel to President.

Amid the testimony from witnesses, however, the com tee will presumably contin press for access to the W House materials and for form of explanation from Nixon of his role in the W gate affair.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney of rida, a Republican who has the President's staunchest at times, only—defender on committee, told United Press ternational yesterday tha would "hurt" Mr. Nixon poli ly if he withheld the tapes.

Sen. Gurney said that he a with Sen. Herman E. Taln D., Ga., that the President be making a mistake to kee tapes secret.

"That does hurt him pol ly," Sen. Gurney said, "b I would think the tapes tend to prove or disprove t legations of John Dean."

He said that, while he a with Mr. Nixon's contention the President had the rig withhold the tapes or othe terial classified as presid papers, "politically it wou to the benefit of the Presid let the committee have the t

The senior Republican o committee, Sen. Howar Baker jr., of Tennessee, told men on Friday that he wou believe Mr. Nixon had d to retain the tapes until he it from the President.

Sen. Baker said that he be willing, as an alternat obtaining the tapes direct agree to a compromise which some respected indi would monitor the recordin termine which sections of were relevant and then d their contents publicly.

That would get aroun President's asserted reluct violate the doctrine of exe privilege, Sen. Baker said. letter July 6 to Sen. Ervi President said he felt com not to produce the White documents because of the stitutional requirement to tain a separation of power tween the executive and l tive branches of the govern

U.S. Socialist Party Sues Nixon, Mitchell, Etc., for $27.5 Million

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters).—The Socialist Workers' party has filed a $27.5-million suit against President Nixon, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, John D. Ehrlichman, H.R. Haldeman and other top former White House aides for conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of the party through arson, bugging and harassment.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court here last week by Leonard Boudin, who was chief counsel for Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers trial. The Socialist Workers' party is also seeking an injunction against 25 years of "sustained FBI harassment," burglaries of their offices and homes around the country, firebombing of their Los Angeles and Houston offices and bugging of party members' homes.

Mr. Boudin said the suit asks for an injunction to stop government agencies engaging in "illegal acts such as spying, reading mail, firebombing and wiretapping."

He stressed that "a successful outcome of this suit will strengthen democratic rights and civil liberties for everyone, not just for Socialists."

Constitutional Experts Oppose Nixon on Withholding Tapes

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI).—Constitutional lawyers say President Nixon has no right to withhold White House tapes from the Senate Watergate Committee because they could contain evidence about a criminal offense.

The lawyers pointed out that Mr. Nixon, in his May 22 statement, said he would not invoke executive privilege "as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct or discussion of possible criminal conduct" relating to the Watergate investigation.

That statement, the lawyers said, contradicts Friday's announcement by White House officials that Mr. Nixon had decided to withhold taped conversations with aides from the committee because of a "constitutional obligation to preserve intact the powers and prerogatives of the presidency."

Alexander Bickel, a constitutional expert at Yale University, said no such assertion could be made on tapes that show evidence of criminal activity.

"Obviously neither the Senate nor the President, standing on opposite sides, can decide which tapes should be released," Mr. Bickel said. "So the only recourse is the intervention of a third party."

Mr. Bickel said the Senate committee would probably subpoena the tapes if Mr. Nixon continued to withhold them. A federal judge would then rule on the subpoena, Mr. Nixon would invoke executive privilege, and there would be several appeals.

The outcome could be that a judge would examine all the tapes in private and decide which ones should be released, Mr. Bickel said.

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale said his interpretation of constitutional law was "that a Senate committee investigating executive acts . . . which might involve criminal conspiracy has a right to obtain all relevant documents. Executive privilege would thus not apply in this case."

Norman Dorsen, general counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union and co-author of a forthcoming book on executive privilege, said no precedents covered the Watergate situation.

"The only possible legal basis for the President withholding the taped conversations is the right of presidential advisers not to have their advice publicized," Mr. Dorsen said.

"But even if some of the tapes in question do involve presidential advisers, it is doubtful whether they are immune from discovery if they contain evidence of involvement in a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice," Mr. Dorsen said.

Mr. Bickel said that, even if the tapes were withheld from the Senate, it would be unlikely that they could be withheld from the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, because he comes under the executive branch.

"It seems that in the end, the tapes will come out anyway," Mr. Bickel said.

WEATHE

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AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudi
ANKARA	27	80	Sunny
ATHENS	32	90	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny
BELGRADE	22	90	Fair
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudi
BRUSSELS	11	52	Showe
BUDAPEST	23	73	Showe
CAIRO	—	—	Unava
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Showe
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unava
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudi
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudi
FLORENCE	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudi
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudi
ISTANBUL	28	84	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudi
LISBON	23	73	Cloudi
LONDON	17	63	Fair
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MILAN	24	75	Cloudi
MONTREAL	20	68	Showe
MOSCOW	19	66	Showe
MUNICH	14	57	Showe
NEW YORK	26	79	Sunny
NICE	26	77	Sunny
OSLO	17	63	Sunny
PARIS	19	66	Cloudi
PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudi
ROME	28	82	Fair
SOFIA	30	86	Fair
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Showe
TEHRAN	—	—	Unava
TEL AVIV	34	93	Sunny
TUNIS	36	97	Sunny
VENICE	20	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	18	64	Cloudy
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	74	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	59	Showe

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., C as 1700 GMT, others as 1200 GM

Le Louvre, Notre-Dame, l'Arc de Triomphe and...
L'ARCADE CHAUMET
The most beautifully imaginative jewels and objets d'art in Paris - 12 PLACE VENDOME

Aide Apologizes to Congress

Pentagon Admits 'Blunder' In Falsifying Raid Reports

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—Senior Pentagon officials made a "blunder of some magnitude" by twice sending to Congress falsified reports of Cambodian B-52 bombing operations, the Defense Department's top spokesman said Friday.

In an unusual move, the Pentagon apologized to the Congress and the press, saying that the decision in March and April to hide the secret air war of 1969 and 1970 was one "for which everyone is sorry at the moment."

Assistant Defense Secretary Jerry W. Friedheim said the decision to hide the raids from the Congress involved a "great deal of consultation" in the Pentagon, but he conceded that "the judgments made about that were incorrect."

The disclosure that the Pentagon had withheld the fact that the Air Force dropped 104,000 tons of explosives on Cambodian Communist sanctuaries in a 14-month period between March, 1969, and April 30, 1970, was made Monday before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

A former Air Force radar guidance officer, Hal M. Knight, testified that he falsified about two dozen Cambodian bombing reports during that period, burning data on the actual missions and substituting reports on fictional targets in South Vietnam. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger subsequently admitted that more than 3,500 sorties in Cambodia were similarly disguised.

A confrontation between Congress and the Pentagon developed when Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, accused the military of a "deliberate lie" in sending to the committee bombing figures that reflected no raids in Cambodia before May, 1970. Actual bombing totals were finally sent to Congress Tuesday, after Mr. Knight disclosed that secret raids had been conducted.

Mr. Friedheim pointed out that at the time the information was sent to the Congress, the Pentagon "bureaucracy was in turmoil" after the resignation of former Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson and before the confirmation of Mr. Schlesinger as his successor.

Sen. Hughes replied:

"I appreciate hearing of Mr. Friedheim's statement of apology, but what is involved here is of such serious nature that an apology is not what is indicated.

"The Armed Services Committee—in fact, the American people—have been deliberately deceived with falsified information in official reports about a major war that was being conducted in Cambodia and systematically concealed."

Despite Mr. Friedheim's mea culpa, the spokesman and some senior military officials still appeared to differ over just who had approved the "special security precautions" used in 1969 and 1970 to disguise the Cambodian bombing runs.

Position of Officials

Responsibility has been denied by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, former Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans, former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Earle G. Wheeler and Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security.

Some of them have deplored the procedure, saying they would not have approved if they had known about it.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Friedheim said that senior Pentagon officials had "fully authorized" the "special security procedures," but that the details of the "cover" system were worked out in the field at the level of the Strategic Air Command. Seven hours later, he retracted that statement, saying that the procedure was worked out in Washington.

Friday, Mr. Friedheim told newsmen that a "semantic" problem was involved. He reiterated his position that senior officials here "ordered that accurate information would go only to designated people," but he suggested that the finer details of the security procedure probably were left to military officials in the field.

Referring to Mr. Laird, Mr. Kissinger, Gen. Wheeler and the other officials, Mr. Friedheim said, "The arrangements were not perceived by them as falsifying records."

When asked pointedly whether Mr. Laird knew there were two sets of bombing records for Cambodia, one of them false, Mr. Friedheim said, "I'm confident he knew there were special security arrangements."

In another development, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said yesterday that a plan had been worked out to recall Congress from its August recess, if need be, because of the Aug. 15 Cambodia bombing halt.

Under a compromise reached last month between the President and congressional war critics, Mr. Nixon can ask Congress to extend the bombing deadline. Mr. Schlesinger has hinted that such an extension may be sought.

Congress is slated to begin a recess Aug. 3, returning Sept. 5. Sen. Mansfield said that he had worked out a plan with House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., to call vacationing members back to Washington in case Congress has to act on Cambodia, the economic situation or energy policy.



Associated Press.

OOPS—Driver lost control of 16-ton truck in North Attleboro, Mass., and swerved into shopping center parking lot when a bee got between his eye and his eyeglasses. Luckily the cars were empty. The truckdriver wasn't hurt either, nor was the bee.

U.S. Judge Halts Death Findings On Missing GIs

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI).—A federal judge Friday temporarily restrained the military services from issuing death notices of servicemen missing in action in Indochina.

Attorneys for next of kin of five missing servicemen had filed a class action suit in Manhattan Federal Court charging that the services were not conducting "diligent" searches before declaring missing men dead. Death findings were often made "arbitrarily and capriciously" the suit charged.

Judge Charles M. Metzner issued a temporary restraining order against the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force prohibiting them from issuing death notices for 10 days. Judge Metzner said he would determine if the case merits consideration by a three-judge federal court.

Attorneys said the death findings violated the Fifth Amendment by denying due process. The findings also removed the men from the missing status section of the Paris agreement with North Vietnam, closing off possible information about their fate, the suit said.

Saigon Expels U.S. Newsman

SAIGON, July 22 (NYT).—Jacques Leslie, a correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, has been ordered by the government to leave South Vietnam.

Mr. Leslie said yesterday that he had been given no explanation, but that he believed his difficulties with the regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu began when he became the first American correspondent to visit a Viet Cong-controlled village, shortly after the cease-fire.

Since then, Mr. Leslie has angered the regime with stories on corruption, political prisoners and the alleged misbehavior of army troops. He said that a government spokesman, Bao Truc, had cited such articles last month in explaining why Mr. Leslie's visa had not been renewed. Mr. Truc could not be reached for comment.

Cambodia Will Request U.S. To Ignore Bombing Cut-Off

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, July 22.—Cambodia will ask for American bombing to continue after Aug. 15, the deadline set by Congress for an end to funds to support U.S. air activity over Cambodia, it was announced here yesterday.

The commander in chief of the Cambodian Army, Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, said Cambodia believed the request would be granted if all North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were not withdrawn by that date.

The strong talk by the general was seen by observers here as an indication that a peace settlement was not imminent for Cambodia.

Casualties Acknowledged

Gen. Fernandez said: "If North Vietnam and the Viet Cong continue the aggression after Aug. 15, we will be obliged to ask again for American and other allied support including tactical and technical support."

Speaking after a press conference, the general added: "We believe America will continue the bombing after Aug. 15 and grant our request if the North Vietnamese continue to stay in Cambodian territory."

Gen. Fernandez also told newsmen that the military situation in Cambodia is not critical at present and it can be handled by his forces. But he acknowledged that his weekly casualties during the current insurgent offensive have been averaging between 800 and 1,200 troops killed, wounded or missing.

The losses, he added, have not been replaced proportionately by new recruits, but a new draft will strengthen depleted units.

Meanwhile, American and Cambodian planes hit Communist targets on all sides of the capital today, the high command said.

Fighting was reported all around the city, with the closest battle 10 miles south of the city center.

In South Vietnam, government infantry backed by artillery killed 24 Communists yesterday near Kontum in the Central Highlands.

The Saigon command said mines and booby traps killed 13 persons and wounded nine in various areas of the country.

In Laos Communist Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops overran a valley sector 115 miles southeast of Vientiane, leaving thousands of refugees in Communist hands.

Military sources said the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese have captured six government positions or refugee settlements in the last week.

In 1969, Near Cambodia

Ex-Air Force Officer Claims U.S. Bombed a Red Hospital

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—A former Air Force officer said Friday that he participated in the planned bombing of a Viet Cong hospital in South Vietnam in 1969.

Former Capt. Gerald J. Greven of Miami said in a telephone interview that he had told Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, that the attempt to destroy the hospital took place in late March or early April, 1969, in a Viet Cong-held area near the Cambodian border.

The United States is a party to the 1907 and 1949 Geneva conventions, which prohibit the destruction of hospitals or of religious or cultural buildings—so does the Army's own law of land warfare. In addition, international law recognized by the United States forbids the use of cruel or inhumane tactics of warfare unrelated to normal military objectives.

At the time of the incident, Mr. Greven said, he was one of three Air Force forward controllers assigned to fly over combat areas near Cambodia, locate and confirm ground targets and then call in U.S. or South Vietnamese Air Force planes to bomb and strafe them. Intelligence for these missions, he said, including information about Viet Cong hospital sites, was provided by the Army.

"I kind of wanted to forget it," he said of the raid on the hospital. "It was one of those things I wasn't too proud of."

Read of Secret Raids

The 30-year-old former officer, who is now a commercial airline pilot, said he decided to telephone the office of Sen. Hughes to tell about his experiences after reading newspaper reports about the Pentagon's secret bombing of Cambodia, which started about a month before the hospital raid. Sen. Hughes was instrumental in prompting the disclosures of the secret bombing.

"There were so many things that were going on," Mr. Greven explained. "People just took them for granted. You know, we used to sit around eating peanuts at night watching the B-52 bombing in Cambodia and say, 'Wonder what's going on out there?'"

At the time, he said, he knew that the B-52 raids were not being reported to the American public. "There were so many things that weren't being reported that nothing seemed unusual," Mr. Greven added.

Mr. Greven began his Southeast Asia combat service flying in Vietnam and spent the rest of his year's tour as a forward air controller in Laos. He left the Air Force last year after more than five years of active duty, he said.

In a telephone interview, Sen. Hughes confirmed that his staff had discussed Mr. Greven's allegations in detail and said that he had forwarded a summary of those allegations to Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the acting chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which has scheduled a series of hearings into the secret Cambodian air war.

Testimony Sought

Sen. Hughes indicated that he would demand that Mr. Greven testify at a Senate hearing "to make a determination of the existing circumstances that could have called for us to deliberately bomb hospitals.

"I just can't think of any," he said, unless the Viet Cong "abandoned the area as a hospital and used it as a storage area for weapons or food."

In his interview, Mr. Greven recalled that target information about possible sites of Viet Cong activity was routinely provided by Army intelligence personnel.

"The intelligence guys would give you an idea of what the coordinates were," he said. "They would say suspected bunkers or suspected base camp or enemy base camp. In this case they said hospital."

"I was suspicious," Mr. Greven said in recalling the strike. "In my own mind I was questioning the legitimacy of doing something like this."

Nevertheless, he said, after surveying the site for some moments, he located what he determined to be the possible site of an underground hospital. "Of course," he noted, "almost everything was camouflaged or underground so it couldn't be seen from the air. In our area, I don't think I ever saw any targets above ground."

Radioed Data

After telling a group of American Phantom jet pilots from a nearby base at Bien Hoa that "the target was a suspected hospital, or something like that," he said, he radioed precise information about the location of the targets and then the planes lived to make the strike.

At a ground briefing after the mission, Mr. Greven recalled, "I was admonished" for mentioning the word hospital over the radio. "The senior officer in charge said, 'You know you're not supposed to use that terminology.' I remembered using it and felt bad about it, because I had been briefed prior to not use it. I know that I shouldn't have."

During the next few months, Mr. Greven said, he was provided with coordinates of suspected Viet Cong hospital sites at least three and possibly as many as six times by Army intelligence. "It played on my mind after the first time," he said. "And from then on I would just ignore the targets or coordinates that I didn't want to hit."

Pentagon officials had no immediate comment on Mr. Greven's allegations but did confirm that he had served as an Air Force officer in South Vietnam.

Racial Fighting Reported on U.S. Aircraft Carrier

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22 (AP).—Racial fighting broke out on two separate days in the last week aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Navy spokesman said yesterday.

Lt. Comdr. Hal Torrance of the Jacksonville Naval Station said that fist fights occurred last Sunday and Tuesday between black and white sailors on the Roosevelt, which is on maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Comdr. Torrance described the fights as "several isolated incidents between black and white enlisted men" which "apparently are racial in nature, and involved one or more sailors assailing other sailors in several different areas of the ship at different times on the 15th and 17th of July."

He said that injuries were limited to minor scrapes and bruises but said that he could not put a figure on the number of men involved. The blacks complained of unequal treatment in job assignments and promotions and a lack of communication with immediate supervisors, Comdr. Torrance said.

Jamaica, Upset Over U.S. Envoy, Requests Ouster

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Michael Manley has declared American Ambassador Vincent Dereulet persona non grata and has asked the U.S. secretary of state to appoint a successor.

Mr. Manley's action Friday followed testimony by Mr. Dereulet before the Senate Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. He told the subcommittee that he had promised Mr. Manley there would be no interference in the 1971 elections if Mr. Manley agreed not to make a campaign issue of nationalization of the American bauxite industry in Jamaica. Mr. Manley denied any such agreement.

Mr. Dereulet has served as U.S. ambassador to Jamaica for the last four years.

Mr. Manley's statement said, "I'm of the opinion Mr. Dereulet's usefulness in fostering good relations between the United States and Jamaica has been prejudiced."

Senate Opens Investigation of CIA Laws

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has ordered a full-scale review of the laws governing the Central Intelligence Agency in light of the agency's secret activities in Laos and its role in the Watergate scandal.

In a letter to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, Sen. Stennis—a Mississippi Democrat—said Friday that he already had instructed the Armed Services Committee staff to begin preliminary work and that hearings eventually would be held on revising the agency's charter.

Sen. Stennis, still ailing from gunshot wounds received during a hold-up in January, announced the review of the CIA charter as the committee reopened public hearings Friday.

Several witnesses appeared who were critical of President Nixon's nomination of William E. Colby as the new director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Suggests Study

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the acting chairman of the committee, said during the hearing that he believed a careful study should be made of the agency's activities, to insure that it devotes its chief emphasis to the gathering and interpretation of intelligence, rather than on the type of covert activity which led it to supervise what became known as "the secret war" in Laos against the Pathet Lao.

Sen. Stennis said that "the experience of the CIA in Laos, as well as more recent disclosure of matters here at home, have caused me to definitely conclude that the entire CIA act should be fully reviewed."

The National Security Act of 1947, which created the CIA, included what Sen. Symington called "little loopholes," allowing the agency to perform various clandestine activities, some of which, like the Bay of Pigs landing in 1962, later provoked considerable controversy.

Finds Opposition

Mr. Colby, who formerly headed the CIA's clandestine "dirty tricks" branch, has run into opposition from anti-war critics because of his role as head of the American advisory team with the pacification program in South Vietnam. The program allegedly led to the killing of about 20,000 South Vietnamese. Many of them were Viet Cong agents.

Three witnesses at Friday's hearing all criticized Mr. Colby for that work and expressed hope that the committee would pursue the matter further. They were Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D., Mass., and David S. Harrington and K. Barton Osborn, former military participants in the pacification program.

In addition, Paul Sakwa, a former CIA official, told the committee that he believed Mr. Colby to be unfit for the job of director because of his alleged slanting of intelligence information in South Vietnam in the early 1960s.

Living Costs Boost U.S. Social Security

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The latest recorded jump in the U.S. cost of living means that next year's increase in social security benefits will be higher than was estimated—5.9 instead of 5.6 percent.

That means, for example that a retired worker who would have been entitled to $100 a month, will receive $105.90 in July, 1974. The increase that Congress enacted earlier this year called for a raise based on the difference in the cost of living between June, 1972, and June, 1973 to be effective with payments for June, 1974.

Weak Japanese Quake

TOKYO, July 22 (UPI).—A weak earthquake shook eastern Kanto region in central Honshu the main island of Japan at 10:37 a.m. today, the seismological center reported.

Conference Move Angers Senators

Congress-White House Clash Looms Over Trade Council

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—Another tug of war over congressional versus executive power may be brewing over a Senate-House conference report extending the life of the President's Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP).

The issue, not a major one, involves the confirmation of the present executive director, Peter M. Flanigan, but the way the bill was handled by the conferees has angered several senators to the point where they may seek Senate caucus action or even rejection of the conference report.

The outcome also could have an impact on forthcoming international trade talks because it can affect the status of the chief U.S. negotiator. The bill under consideration would open the way for the merger of the office of the special trade representative with the White House Council on International Economic Policy in such a way as to lead to significant personnel changes.

The administration bill, which was sent to Congress in April, sought approval for the permanent establishment of the CIEP. Several committees in the Senate approved language requiring the confirmation not only of Mr. Flanigan's successors but of Mr. Flanigan himself. The House version called for confirmation only of Mr. Flanigan's successors.

Requirement Dropped

In the Senate-House conference, however, four senators, on a motion by Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, a strong supporter of the President, voted to drop the language on the confirmation of Mr. Flanigan, and as a result, the requirement was dropped. There had been a number of unconfirmed reports that the White House would not put Mr. Flanigan's name up for confirmation because it was widely believed in Congress that he would not be approved.

The action by the senators has infuriated a number of other senators, who believe their colleagues acted against the express will of the Senate. A Senate source called it a dereliction of duty on the part of the conferees and a subversion of the entire legislative process.

The new bill reported out by the conferees would extend the life of the CIEP for four years and provide a $1-million authorization for the first year. The administration has told Congress that if the life of the council is extended, the office of the special trade representative would be merged, in effect, with the CIEP.

This would leave the special trade representative—currently Ambassador William D. Eberle—an officer who had to receive Senate confirmation, while his boss, Mr. Flanigan, required no such congressional approval.

Mr. Flanigan has been known to take a firm line with the Europeans and the Japanese, whom he sees as having benefited from postwar U.S. aid and support, and who he thinks should now help rectify the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. He looks to the trade account to help the balance-of-payments problem.

Mr. Eberle has stressed the need for reciprocal concessions on both sides, and is understood to be concerned about possible clashes with Mr. Flanigan if the two offices are merged.

Mr. Eberle said on Friday that "my present intent is to remain as the negotiator." White House sources said that Mr. Eberle is seeking assurances that if the merger takes place, he will have free access directly to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, the President's chief economic adviser. In cases of differences, he wants to have direct access to the President.

Sihanouk in N. Korea

HONG KONG, July 22 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian government-in-exile in Peking, and his wife, Princess Monique, arrived in Pyongyang, North Korea, yesterday, the North Korean news agency reported.

Graham Sees Decadence as Threat to U.S.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22 (AP).—Evangelist Billy Graham says that America is beginning to show signs similar to those that ancient Rome began to exhibit during its decline.

Dr. Graham told an estimated 28,650 listeners at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds Friday night: "In many ways, ancient Rome was like America today. She was a leader in world affairs, but her leadership was threatened because of decadence within."

He said that Edward Gibbon, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," listed five major reasons for the decline: the rapid increase of divorce, higher taxes, a mad craze for pleasure, the building of gigantic armaments and the decay of religion.

Grain Exporter Says He Told U.S. Agency of Sale to Russia

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., asserted Friday that one of the first two witnesses at hearings on the big Russian grain deals had damaged the credibility of two top officials of the Department of Agriculture in their defense of the handling of the transactions.

The witness, Bernard Steinweg, who is senior vice-president of the Continental Grain Co., testified under oath Friday that he had informed Assistant Secretary Carroll G. Brunthaver "both before and after" making the biggest wheat deal in history.

Both Mr. Brunthaver and Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz have denied receiving such information.

Noting Mr. Steinweg's testimony and some supporting affidavits, Sen. Jackson said:

"The credibility, it seems to me, of the department's position is pretty bad."

Earlier Testimony

Sen. Jackson noted that both Mr. Butz and Mr. Brunthaver had testified before a House subcommittee that they had received no information at the time when the deals were being made. He read from testimony of Mr. Butz in which the secretary said:

"The export traders were not telling each other how much the Soviets were booking with them. The exporters did not tell the Department of Agriculture."

The big grain deals have been under attack since last August when farmers began protesting that they had been misinformed by the Department of Agriculture about the magnitude of the sales to the Russians and, thus, had missed prospects for higher prices.

Subsequent controversy has focused on spiraling consumer prices that have followed the $300-million in export subsidies paid in support of the deals and the secrecy under which the transactions were conducted.

Mr. Brunthaver was said to be out of town and could not be reached for comment. An aide to Mr. Butz said that the secretary would make his reply tomorrow, when both men are scheduled to testify at the hearings. The hearings are being conducted by Sen. Jackson's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. After testifying that on a visit to Mr. Brunthaver in Washington on July 3, 1973, at which he told of negotiations on a deal involving 4 million tons of wheat and several million tons of corn, Mr. Steinweg said:

"We did not ask the department to keep it secret."

Mr. Steinweg said he was accompanied to Mr. Brunthaver's office by Samuel H. Sabin and James R. Good, both vice-presidents of Continental Grain.

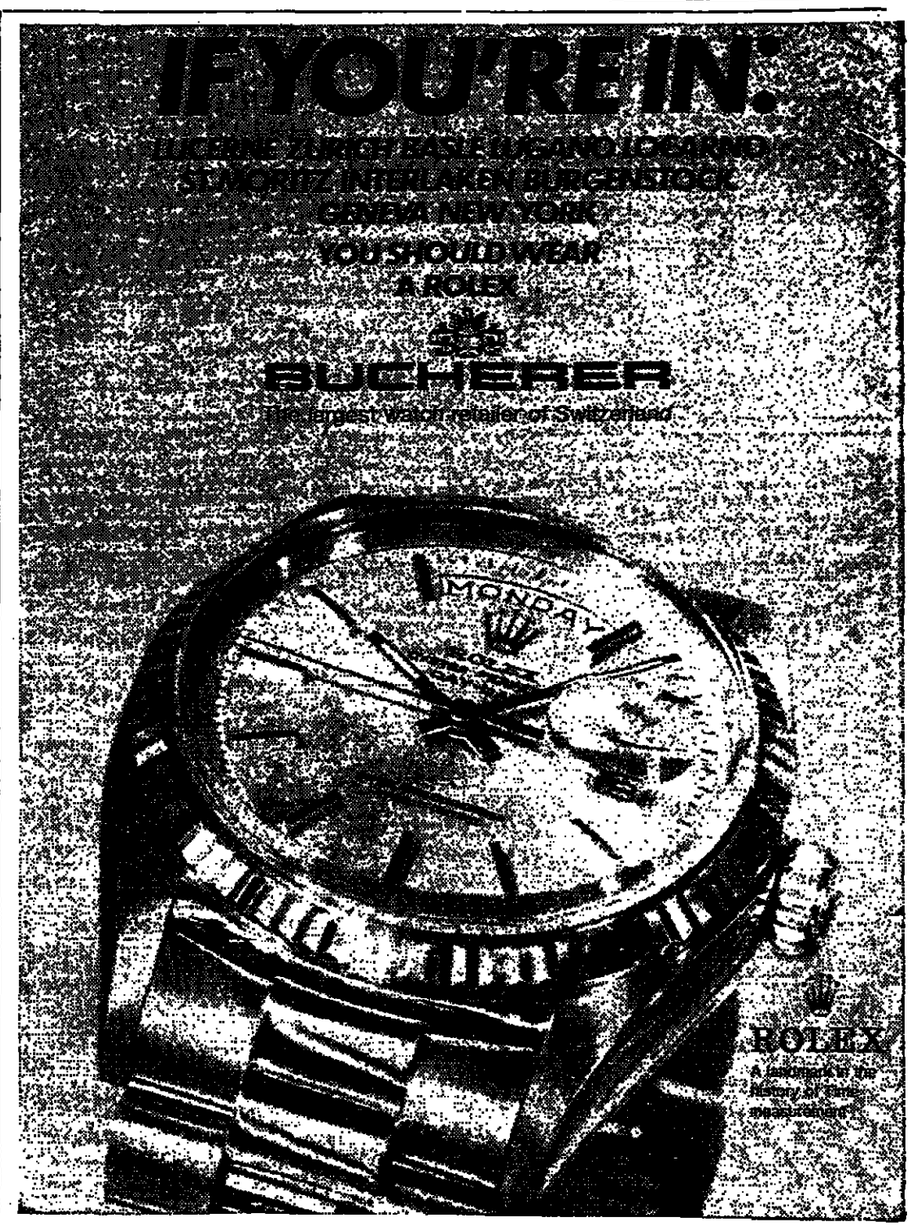
Sen. Jackson then made public affidavits by the two company aides supporting Mr. Steinweg's testimony. He also read from affidavits of officials of three other large grain companies. Each of the affidavits said the officials involved had told the department of negotiations on "large" wheat sales.

The affidavits were made by officials of Cargill, Inc., Bunge Corp., and Louis Dreyfus Corp.

Asked by Sen. Jackson what his reaction had been at hearing department officials disclaim knowledge, Mr. Steinweg said:

"It's very clear, Senator, that they did know something."

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During Brezhnev's U.S. Visit

Kissinger Said to Win Promise On Soviet Jewish Emigration

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger told three prominent Jewish leaders last week that Leonid I. Brezhnev had given assurances to President Nixon that a large number of Soviet Jews who had repeatedly been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union would soon be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Participants in the White House meeting, which was not announced in advance, said that Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, stressed his own personal belief that the Soviet leadership was now moving to accommodate the concern of the United States over the problems faced by Soviet Jews.

Mr. Kissinger met for an hour Thursday with Richard Maas, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry; Max M. Fisher, past president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

According to a participant, Mr. Kissinger showed them a written breakdown supplied by Mr. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, on the fate of 738 "hardship" cases—Jews who had repeatedly failed to get permission to leave.

Given to Brezhnev

That list originally had been provided to Mr. Kissinger by the three Jewish leaders at an earlier meeting on May 2 and was transmitted by him to Mr. Brezhnev when the presidential adviser went to Moscow to arrange the agenda for Mr. Brezhnev's trip to the United States last month.

Mr. Brezhnev himself provided similar figures in a meeting with some U.S. senators at Blair House on June 19.

Of the 738, the statement said that 368 had received permission to leave, 30 no longer lived in the Soviet Union, 177 no longer wanted to leave, 80 were being cleared for permission to leave and 149 were denied permission to leave on security grounds. Thirty-four were unaccounted for.

The Soviet leader said, however, that "additional consideration" was being given to those previously rejected.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has become a sensitive political issue in the United States. Majorities in both houses of Congress have threatened to block administration efforts to grant tariff concessions to the Soviet Union until Jews and others are permitted to emigrate freely.

Tariff Benefit

As the result of the 1972 trade agreement with Moscow, the Soviet Union agreed to repay World War II Lend-Lease debts in return for receiving equal, or nondiscriminatory, tariff treatment.

Because of legislation passed during the cold war, the Russians are denied this co-called most-favored nation treatment and certain Soviet products are taxed at a higher tariff rate than similar goods from other countries.

The administration's trade bill, still before the House Ways and Means Committee, contains provisions allowing the President to extend most-favored nation treatment to the Soviet Union.

The question has been further complicated by discrepancies over numbers of Jews who want to emigrate. Most American Jewish groups claim that there is a backlog of about 110,000 Soviet Jews seeking to leave; Soviet authorities say the number is much smaller.

Wave of Criticism

Before the summit meeting last month, some Jewish leaders had expected the dramatic release of many persons on the "hardship" list. When this did not occur, there was a wave of criticism from Jewish leaders.

A spokesman for the three leaders said that they told Mr. Kissinger of their "disappointment in the lack of visible results so far" in the release of more Soviet Jews.

Jewish organizations said that they knew of only 56 Soviet Jews from the "hardship" list who have received permission to leave and they have been unable to explain the 268 claimed by Soviet authorities.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, which was as low as 1,000 in 1970, rose to about 13,500 in 1971, to 30,000 last year, and 30,000 more are believed to be emigrating this year.



Henry Kissinger

Peron Illness Is Confirmed By Specialist

BUENOS AIRES, July 22 (Reuters).—Former Argentine President J. D. Peron, who is expected to return to the presidency in September's elections, has been suffering from a heart and circulatory problem, it was reported here today.

A specialist who has been attending the 77-year-old ex-president disclosed his condition but said he could live for many more years, according to the Peronist newspaper Mayoria.

Parliamentary sources said Thursday that Gen. Peron's health had been failing, but this was officially denied, and he left his house for a while yesterday.

Mayoria, generally regarded here as a reliable source of official Peronist policy, said it was pleased to say that "the cardiac-circulatory problem of Lt. Gen. Juan Peron was complicated but never delicate.

"His diagnosis was easy and in no way can it signify any future danger."

It went on to say that the specialist "could not hide his joy in ascertaining and being able to report to anybody who wanted to hear, that Peron could live for many years."

There are widespread fears among the public that, if Gen. Peron were to die at this stage, a bitter armed struggle between rival left-wing and right-wing Peronist factions could break out.

Fresh signs that Gen. Peron may be having difficulty in reconciling the left and right wings appeared yesterday.

The left-wing-dominated Peronist youth movement seemed to have rejected a reported suggestion by him that his private secretary, Jose Lopez Rega, should act as liaison officer between himself and the young Peronists.

An estimated 30,000 young supporters of Gen. Peron had gathered outside his suburban house here demanding that he be made president at once.

New presidential elections have been set for Sept. 23, but the Peronist youth organization wants the process speeded up.

Burundi and Tanzania Settle Border Dispute

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 22 (UPI).—Burundi and Tanzania agreed today to settle their border dispute and resume normal relations, according to a joint communiqué.

The agreement was reached after six hours of debate between representatives of the two African countries, the communiqué said. The meeting was arranged by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Nyerere in Car Crash

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 22 (Reuters).—President Julius Nyerere escaped unhurt when his chauffeur-driven car was involved in an accident and badly damaged last night, according to a police spokesman.

Obituaries

Poet Mikhail Isakovsky, 73; Praised by Kremlin Leaders

MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI).—Mikhail Isakovsky, 73, one of the Soviet Union's most popular poets, has died, Tass news agency said today.

Besides poetry, he wrote lyrics to many popular songs, including "Katyusha," an army marching song in World War II.

His best-known collections of poems included "Wires in Straw" and "You Are Walking Through the Country."

"Coming from the depths of the people and linked inseparably with their lives, Mikhail Isakovsky reflected in his poetry the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of Soviet people building Communism," said an obituary signed by Kremlin leaders.

Heading the list of signers were Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party chief, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

"Isakovsky's poetry presents a true and moving history of the work and struggle of the Soviet people," the obituary said.

"He expressively and forcefully revealed all the best features of the national character of the Russian Soviet people."

Bruce Lee

HONG KONG, July 22 (NYT).—Bruce Lee, 32, a Chinese-American actor famous for karate, died Friday at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The cause of his death has not been determined. Police said foul play was not suspected.

Mr. Lee's films, which were surprisingly successful in New York despite almost unanimously bad reviews, always contained a fight scene in which the opponents faced each other in the classic Oriental manner.

Hatchets are implanted in chests, knives are thrust into backs and, in "Deep Thrust" a fighter plunges three fingers through his opponent's stomach. Mr. Lee also appeared in the film "Fists of Fury."

Vincent Canby, the film critic of The New York Times, said these two films "make the worst Italian Westerns look like the most solemn and noble achievements of the early Soviet cinema."

Dr. John Moore

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 22 (NYT).—Dr. John Robert Moore, 82, an internationally known specialist in the political and literary activities of Daniel Defoe, died here Wednesday.

Dr. Moore, a former professor of English at Indiana University, made an important literary discovery in the 1920s when he acquired a book—"A General History of the Pirates"—attributed to Capt. Charles Johnson and, after studying it, identified the language and ideas as those of Defoe.

Eugene E. Ayres

PITTSBURGH, July 22 (NYT).—Eugene E. Ayres, 82, a former director of the chemicals division of Gulf Research and Development Co., died Thursday in a nursing home here.

Mr. Ayres held 52 patents and was co-author of "Energy Sources: The Wealth of the World," published in 1952. He also contributed to books, encyclopedias and engineering handbooks.

Mounting Woe In E. Germany

BERLIN, July 22 (UPI).—Painters and other workmen sent to a housing project in the East German city of Frankfurt-on-Oder reported they could not get above the ground floor of homes because stairs were lacking.

The city construction office had forgot to put stairs in the plans, the Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, reported.

"The painters and all sorts of other workmen are being kept waiting because they are not trained as high jumpers," the newspaper said.

Florida Equal-Space Ruling Raises Press-Freedom Issue

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—A ruling by the Florida Supreme Court has touched off what many editors believe to be a First Amendment crisis by raising the issue of the right of access to newspaper columns.

"It was a sleeper issue all the time, in the works, in the literature and the courts, and it's never been faced squarely by the Supreme Court," said Prof. Norman Dorsen of New York University Law School, who is general counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union.

In a case involving the Miami Herald, the Florida Supreme Court upheld Wednesday, in a 6-to-1 opinion, a Florida statute requiring newspapers to print the replies of political candidates who were criticized in the papers' news or editorial columns. The Herald said it would appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

If upheld, the ruling would mean that every state could enact similar laws requiring newspapers to give equal space to every political candidate, no matter how minor. The case was brought by an unsuccessful candidate for the Florida Legislature who sued the newspaper for refusing to print his reply to a critical editorial during his campaign.

Two lower courts ruled that the law was an unconstitutional violation of freedom of the press, but the state's highest court ruled otherwise. And the statute that the court upheld goes far beyond mere replies to editorial comment.

Speeches Covered

It says that if a newspaper "gives to another free space for such purposes"—that is, attacking a politician or his record—that politician must be given equal space to reply. Thus, if a candidate attacks his opponents in a campaign speech, each opponent must be given equal space to answer and the answer must be displayed exactly as the original story was displayed.

Don Shoemaker, editor of the Miami Herald, said: "If the Supreme Court upholds this ruling, we couldn't publish a newspaper. We'd just be printing charges and replies from hundreds of candidates, some of them real candidates, others just people who got their names on the ballot, with no chance of winning or even affecting the election."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association said that it would not comment on the Florida ruling until its attorneys had studied the text. But most newspaper reaction was sharp.

John C. Quinn, vice-president in charge of news for the Gannett Newspapers, owner of six newspapers in Florida, said that the ruling "if upheld, would put us all out of news coverage business, if other states enacted similar laws."

Mr. Quinn, who is president of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, said that the Gannett papers would join the Miami Herald with an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief when the case got to the Supreme Court.

The New York Times said that it was seriously considering joining the case with a similar brief but was awaiting the text of the Florida ruling.

Larry Gunnells, attorney for the Chicago Tribune, said that the decision "clearly violates the First Amendment—freedom of the press—for the courts have always held that newspapers had the freedom not to print, as well as the freedom to print."

2 Die in Ulster Bomb Blast; Man Slain by Belfast Gunmen

BELFAST, July 22 (UPI).—An explosion killed a young man and woman on a suspected bombing spree last night and gunmen shot a man to death in another Belfast assassination early today, police said.

The deaths raised the toll to 853 persons killed in four years of violence among Protestants, Roman Catholics and security forces.

Police said that the young man and woman were killed and a pedestrian seriously injured when a bomb prematurely exploded in their car as they drove through Newcastle, a seaside resort 35 miles south of Belfast. The explosion occurred shortly after Irish Republican Army bombs in the nearby town of Down Patrick wrecked a restaurant and hotel, which police suspected might have been the work of the two in the car.

"It looks like another case of the IRA using faulty bombs," one police source said. "It is not unusual. They have lost more people from their own explosions than in gunfights with the security forces."

Weekend Assassination

Police also found the body of a man who had been shot three times in the head and chest on a street in the Protestant Shankill District of Belfast, in what they called another weekend assassination. It was to stop such killings, which have claimed more than 100 victims this year, that the army placed its forces on maximum alert during the weekend and sealed off the major trouble spots of Belfast.

Soldiers closed off all but the main arteries linking Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods and searched all cars and pedestrians passing along those streets. An army spokesman described the operation, which was ending at midnight tonight, as successful despite the deaths.

"To pass through Saturday night with so few attacks is not a bad performance by Ulster standards," he said.

Sniping Attack

In Belfast's Ardoyne District, a gunman used Roman Catholic children as a screen in a sniping attack on troops during the night, but nobody was hurt, the army spokesman said.

In the Irish Republic, Dublin police arrested three men and two women on arms charges after finding a cache of pistols in a suburban yard. Police sources said that the five also would be questioned in connection with an attempt to help activists in the IRA Provisional wing to escape from Mountjoy Prison on Wednesday.

In the escape attempt, a six-man gang threw a rope ladder over the prison wall but were forced to flee without freeing any prisoners after police spotted them.

Japanese Veteran Wants to Become Filipino Citizen

DAVAO CITY, Philippines, July 22 (AP).—Ryoji Miki, 50, a Japanese World War II straggler who successfully passed himself off as a half-breed native of a minority tribe in the southern Philippines for 28 years, wants to be a Filipino citizen.

Mr. Miki, listed as killed in action in the southern Philippines in June, 1945, said, "Even if my parents in Japan want me to return, I prefer to stay here with my Filipino wife and 14 children. I want to be a Filipino citizen."

Mr. Miki said that he is known in Balut Island of the Sarangani group, about 700 miles south of Manila, as Tanao Jao, a Bilaan tribe name.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos has said that the government is ready to grant permanent residence to Mr. Miki and other World War II stragglers.

Mr. Miki was discovered through the assistance of Japanese Peace Corps volunteers, intermediaries from the Bilaan tribe and Moslems earlier, this month. His elder brother, Sozo, started the search in April.

EEC Aide Cites U.S. Pledges To Lift Soybean Export Ban

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The Nixon administration has given "99 percent quite positive" although not 100 percent assurances to European countries that export controls on soybeans will be lifted when the new crop is harvested in late September, the chief agricultural minister for the European Economic Community said yesterday.

Pierre J. Lardinois said the administration might need "nerves and guts" to do away with export controls in the face of public opinion and political pressures.

But he said he got the impression from top officials that they were committed to "a real restoration of free trade in agricultural goods even if this has an effect on the cost of living in the United States."

Export controls were placed on soybeans and their by-products late in June because of a domestic shortage and rising prices for the protein animal feed.

An initial embargo was subsequently replaced with sharply curtailed shipments of soybeans and soybean meal. Controls were also placed on a number of other animal feeds.

Both the Europeans and the Japanese—the major importers of soybeans—have been highly critical of the unilateral moves, which have caused prices to rise sharply in their own countries.

Mr. Lardinois told a press conference that "a system where contracts are not reliable anymore" and where wide disparities in prices of commodities exist between countries "is a system that could be a heavy blow to free trade in coming years."

He said the EEC, which buys 50 percent of U.S. soybean exports, had felt it was a customer "equal to the U.S. farmer" and that it was "a big shock to us to find that this was not so."

The Common Market official said he made a strong statement in reaction to the controls during his visit, and that it was accepted. He added that he found "a more relaxed atmosphere than he expected" in his series of talks.

He also revealed promises by the U.S. government to make an extra 100,000 tons of soybean meal and oil cake available to the EEC countries beyond their initial allotment under the controls.

The Japanese have received similar assurances of increased shipments during the last week.

Mr. Lardinois said his expectations that controls would be lifted were also based on remarks made by President Nixon when Phase-4 controls were announced Wednesday. In that statement, the President said:

"To a considerable degree, export controls are self-defeating as an anti-inflation measure. Unless present crop expectations are seriously disappointed, or foreign demands are extremely large, export controls will not be needed."

The Agriculture Department is expecting a record harvest of nearly 1.6 billion bushels of soybeans, 23 percent more than in 1972, which it said should satisfy both domestic and foreign needs.

Police Probing 'Developments' in Getty Kidnapping

ROME, July 22 (UPI).—Authorities are investigating new, unrevealed developments in the possible kidnapping of J. Paul Getty 3d, missing for almost two weeks, police sources said yesterday.

"In recent days, there have been new developments and we are now working on them. But we cannot at this stage reveal our progress in this delicate game of chess," a police source said.

The 16-year-old boy's mother, Mrs. Gail Getty, said she had received no further word from the kidnappers who have twice telephoned demands for a ransom for her son, grandson of billionaire J. Paul Getty.

Police said that they would not release information on the case, at Mrs. Getty's request, in order to give her time to negotiate for Paul's release.

He was last seen in Rome's Piazza Navona during the early hours of July 10.

Fashion in Rome

Valentino Gilds the Sweater In His Collection for Fall

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 22.—Valentino starts and ends his new fall collection with a sweater jacket, but it's no ordinary sweater and in the course of an hour's show goes through more happenings than the heroine of a soap opera.

Knit in squares to look like a woven basket, the jacket first appears in a rich oatmeal color with a lavish collar of oatmeal-dyed sable. Later it appears in the collection's key color, platinum gray, either with or without a silver lurex thread, and it makes its final bow in mauve pink, shot with gold and collared in pale pink fox.

The gilding of the sweater pretty well tells the story of Valentino's new collection. He has had it with the safe classics and is ready to move on to something a little more dramatic, and for the state of fashion: let's hope there are lots of women who are in the same mood for a change.

There's no more of the simple but utterly luxurious country lassie or pampered little girl in the collection. Valentino's new heroine wears her clothes with more shape, wider shoulders nipped-in waists, and plenty of glitter. She even wears gloves again.

Part of the look goes back to the time when platinum became chic and women began throwing away their gold wedding rings or covering them with the newly fashionable metal. The sequin evening jackets in Art Déco patterns that are worn over slinky platinum or black dres glittering with silver lu threads and accessorized w silver sandals go right back the period. Valentino would certainly have added egrets to models' hair if the birds had become extinct.

Evening Clothes

As beautiful as any even dresses you'll see anywhere year are the four inspired Bakst costumes for the Rus ballet in the lavish days be the Russian revolution. The signs are printed in fabul colors on soft gold lame. dresses themselves are eas with pockets in the skirts jackets to match. The wi look is kept soft, with sleeves tops in chiffons that carry same prints.

Valentino's skirt lengths stable at two or three in below the knees, with many a lengths for evening. His h were only moderately high, there were those in the audi who felt he should have gone whole way and elevated ladies with something finer more stilt-like.

Though they were covered daytime with small, down-tu brim hats. Valentino's mo wore their hair short, stra and neat for evening. They made up by Elizabeth Ard Pablo Manzoni, who gave t ivory pale faces and sooty with platinum gray to black shadow. "Valentino wanted t to suggest Pierrot," said P after the show.

Whatever else may have ch ed, Valentino's love for ru remains intact. Wherever sible, the necklines of his bl and dresses are framed in m of Pierrot ruffles. Many of evening dresses are ruffled only at the top but around hem, that is apt to be shor front with the ruffles drip to the floor behind.

Craze for Black

Valentino shares the cur craze for black, but his bl are never heavy or sad. If aren't woven with lurex thre they are worn with glitte jackets and little black se helmets and black and s shoes. Among the things American buyers at the ope seemed to like best were black velvet coats and the l black velvet jackets over little velvet and chiffon cock dresses.

Meesmer Back to Pari

PARIS, July 22 (Reute Prime Minister Pierre Mes and Foreign Minister Ai Jobert returned here today an offical visit to Hungary Bulgaria.

Claim of 'Atlantis' Discover Doubted by Spanish Exper

CADIZ, Spain, July 22 (UPI).—Spanish archaeologists today took issue with the claim by a U.S. scientific expedition that it has discovered the legendary lost continent of Atlantis about 12 miles off Cadiz.

Olga Villespin, an archaeologist attached to the expedition by the Spanish Department of Fine Arts, said: "I don't think they could have found much. They may have sighted some early constructions but their drawings of their findings are not convincing."

The two directors of the expedition and three divers who reported sighting Atlantis on Tuesday have been subpoenaed to appear before a local magistrate tomorrow. A spokesman for the Cadiz Marine Authority said the 70-member expedition, sponsored by Pepperdine University of Los Angeles, did not have the correct permits and the diving was being conducted properly.

One of the co-direct Maxine Asher, said that the group members would defy authorities and would not ap in court. "First we want to a small summit meeting with U.S. ambassador to Spain an Spanish naval minister to out why police are keepin from returning to the site."

'International Waters'

"We were in internat waters and the subpoenas v our rights as human beings, added.

Mrs. Asher said that sinc expedition had discovered u water pillars, roads and arti Spanish police had prev divers from returning to the to try to validate the claims. group has claimed that the ings are at least 6,000 years

A Cadiz-based archaeol Cesar Peman, said: "It's ha take this claim seriously... may have found some intere Roman remains, but that i so surprising near an old por Cadiz."

Concepcion Blanco, an ar ologist and the curator of archaeological museum in C said: "The group has i drawings of fragments of phorse and columns, but look to be of the Punic e around the 3d century BC, we've seen plenty of that ar here."

U.K. Recognizes New Regime in Afghanistan

LONDON, July 23 (Reuters).—Britain has recognized the new government in Afghanistan, a Foreign Office spokesman said here tonight.

The spokesman said that the British ambassador in Kabul, John Driukall, called on a senior official in the Foreign Ministry today.

"This means that Britain has recognized the new Afghanistan government," the spokesman added.

Other countries to recognize the new government this weekend include Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and South Yemen. Earlier, the Soviet Union and India announced recognition.

Shah Goes to London

TEHRAN, July 23 (AP).—The Shah of Iran, accompanied by his wife, left Tehran by air today for London on his way to Washington for an eight-day visit starting Tuesday.

Grivas Backers Deny He Is Ill

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July (AP).—Gen. George Grivas leader of the anti-govern Eoka underground, broke h month silence yesterday to reports that he is gravel Gen. Grivas's denial was in the form of a press relea the political front of Eoka.

This is the first time th Grivas statement has been public since his secret arriv the island in September, Gen. Grivas has been in since then.

The pro-Grivas Cypriot claims the rumors about Grivas's alleged sickness circulated by the governmen demoralize his followers, crude. A preliminary estima

The reports had said that Grivas was suffering f cancer.

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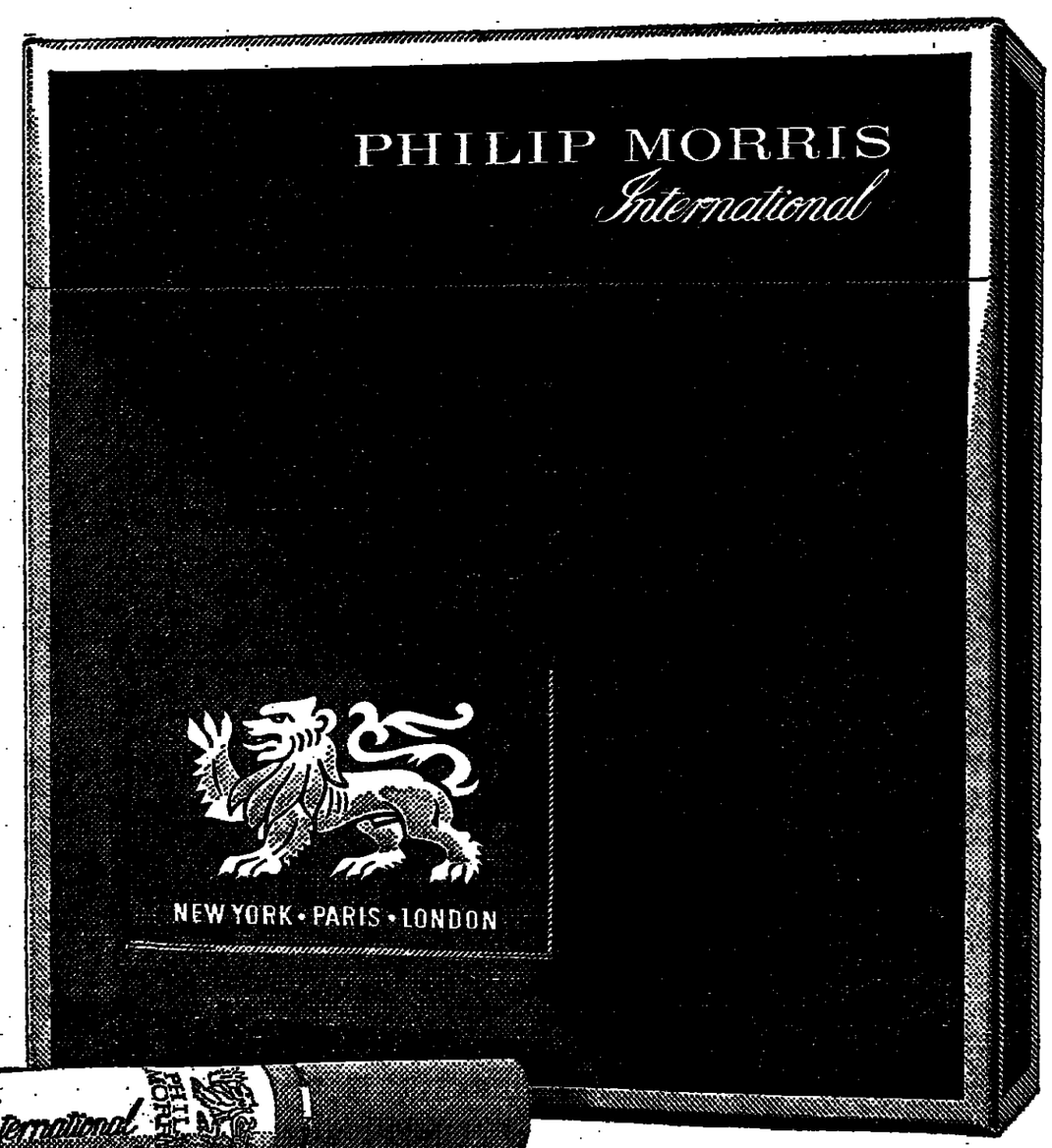
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Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1973

The Press in U.S. and U.K.— A Contrast of Restrictions

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—The news article on a sex offense in The Eastbourne Herald, a small weekly published in the resort town on the south coast, seemed innocuous.

The newspaper reported that at a preliminary hearing the defendant appeared "bespectacled and dressed in a dark suit." It also said that the charge was serious and that the accused had been married on New Year's Day.

Last month, in a ruling British editors are describing as astonishing, the weekly was fined $500 for those comments and others. A magistrate's court ruled that the phrases went beyond the legal limits imposed on press reporting in such cases.

Under the Criminal Justice Act, newspapers are restricted in such hearings to reporting only the bare details of a charge unless the defendant elects to have publicity. He did not; the reporter went beyond the few facts in the charge sheet and the attorney general authorized the move against the weekly.

The case dramatically illustrated the differences between press restrictions here and in the United States. The British press, lively as it is, operates under far more stringent legal restraints than American newspapers.

There is no written constitution here, no First Amendment with its provision guaranteeing freedom of the press. And the laws covering libel, the release of governmental information and contempt of court are all much tougher.

"We operate under severe inhibitions," said Harold Evans, editor of the Sunday Times, which has built its recent reputation on investigative reporting. "We could never have followed the American example in reporting a Watergate case. The criminal charges against the original defendants in the bugging would just about have stopped all future stories dealing with the cover-up.

"In legal terms, it takes only one charge against the participants to silence all comment, no matter how wide the impact. To pursue it would be contempt of court."

The purpose of British contempt law, of course, is to insure fair trial by ruling out "trial by newspaper." Editors, though sympathetic to the aim, often find the effect suffocating, and in recent weeks strains between government and press have intensified.

Recently, for example, the Times of London removed an editorial between editions and substituted a statement saying that publication might be deemed prejudicial to a leading architect who had been arrested that night with a Scottish civil servant on conspiracy charges involving graft and corruption. The editorial had called for an official tribunal to look into the wide scope of the activities of the architect, John Poulson, whose bankruptcy hearings have created a stir in the press.

It was the editor of The Times, William Rees-Mogg, who recently touched off a controversy with another editorial in which he charged that The New York Times and The Washington Post were interfering with the course of justice by "publishing vast quantities of prejudicial matter" on the Watergate affair. Now, under British law, his paper and others have been silenced on what could develop into a scandal of major dimensions.

"The effect of bringing charges in the Poulson case did have the effect of silencing the bankruptcy hearings, the press and even speeches in Parliament on the affair," Mr. Rees-Mogg said in an interview. "We have the extreme legal position in this country. You have the extreme public position in the United States. The best system is somewhere in the middle.

"If our system is properly used, it combines the need for full inquiry with the protection of the individual in ways more satisfactory than in the United States," he continued. "But in the Poulson case the system is not being used properly. It is ludicrous, for example, that the brewing scandals cannot now even be discussed in Parliament.

"We may never get a full public explanation of the facts involved in the reports of widespread local corruption. The public tribunal would have been ideal."

With charges now brought against Mr. Poulson and William Pottinger, newspapers have been reminded by the fate of the Eastbourne Herald that it will be an offense even to describe their clothes when they appear at pretrial hearings. Only if they go to trial will the press be allowed to report the prosecution and defense arguments—but not much more than that.

Though often frustrated by the contempt rules, British editors generally support the concept of insuring fair trial. But they argue that the rules on contempt are often too sweeping and vague, leaving newmen in peril of prosecution.

In the United States the laws permit closed trials—and thus no press coverage—in delinquency proceedings against juveniles. However, criminal trials of adults are public and may be reported fully by the press. To the extent that there are restrictions, they are voluntary.

In New York, for instance, law-enforcement and media groups formed a Fair Trial Free Press Conference, with several nonbinding guidelines about reporting of criminal cases; one guideline specifies that the press will refrain from printing a defendant's arrest record unless it deems that fact vital to the story.

On occasion, judges have ordered reporters not to write about certain aspects of a case and have closed trials to the public when the reporters refused to comply. On appeal, these rulings have generally been held unconstitutional.

Along Fleet Street, a main focus of attack in recent days has been the government's decision on the law controlling the release of information. Despite Prime Minister Edward Heath's pledges to eliminate "unnecessary secrecy," editors are convinced that life will not get any easier.

For a time they had hoped for a major relaxation of the tough provisions of the 80-year-old Official Secrets Act, which guards the government from zealous newsmen. One of the toughest such laws in the West, it makes it a crime to publish anything at all from official documents of any department unless release has been authorized.

Unlike laws in the United States, the act makes no distinction between security information and other government information. A British attorney general once said that a newspaper could violate the law if it reported "the number of cups of tea consumed per week in a government department."

In an unpublicized meeting the other day, Mr. Heath called in the nation's editors to explain government plans for revising the secrets law. They were so disappointed that one editor complained that Mr. Heath, in effect, made an argument for a more closed society.

The anger among editors stems from statements a week ago in the House of Commons by Robert Carr, home secretary, who announced proposals for changing the law. This followed a report last year by an official committee that suggested an easier flow of information.

The committee, stopping short of satisfying the demands of editors, rejected pleas that they be allowed to cite the public interest as a defense in publishing information obtained in government circles.

"Government mandarins have won again," one editor commented. "The old law covers everything. The new law would limit prosecutions only to unauthorized disclosure of certain information. But it still covers too much, and we're probably better off with the old law because it is so patently ridiculous that officials are often loath to bring cases under it."

The secrets law, which applies to all officials from ministers to gardeners in public parks, has served to keep out of the press virtually any information the government does not want published. While criticism of policy is often sharp and well written, rarely does anything appear that embarrasses the government or reveals its inner workings.

Accordingly, officials are much more secretive than their counterparts in the United States, particularly in the stage of preparing policy.

Because of the tradition of question time in the House of Commons, where ministers, including Mr. Heath, must appear regularly, the opportunities for long governmental silence on sensitive issues are limited.

A scandal of Watergate magnitude would have meant the departure of a prime minister long since, particularly if he had remained silent or elusive in replying in the Commons to damaging allegations against him. The ultimate power of Parliament is to withdraw support and force the prime minister from office.

Citing the trend toward secrecy, many here say that the parliamentary system may still be insufficient in influencing executive decisions or uncovering the full dimensions of wrongdoing.

According to David Watt, political editor of The Financial Times, who has worked in Washington, the love of secrecy reflects the British temperament. In America, he wrote this week, the onus of proof on secrecy lies with the person imposing the restrictions. In Britain, he added, "it is assumed that unless you can establish a clear right to know, it is better that you should not."

"We have a marked penchant for exclusivity, differentiation and noncommunication even within the same strata of society," Mr. Watt said. "We love clubs and mysteries and minor snobberies of all sorts—not so much because these bind us to our club mates but because of an unholy glee in keeping people out.

"It makes all efforts to open up channels of communication between groups—whether it is between ministers and constituents, journalists and civil servants or even the civil servants of one ministry and the civil servants of another—infinitely more complicated than any rational Martian could possibly suppose."

One result of all this is that investigative reporting, as it is developing in the United States, has not achieved dramatic results here. Apart from the laws on contempt and the secrets law, the laws of libel also force British newspapers to be extremely careful in their reporting even when dealing with government officials.

It is much easier to collect under British law, and public figures are among those who have successfully sued. Under U.S Supreme Court rulings, American newspapers can say just about what they wish about public officials; here the mere threat to sue for libel can halt publication.

Other factors are at work to inhibit the press. As Mr. Evans of the Sunday Times noted, there are whole areas of investigation that are extremely difficult for British newsmen. "What we can do with financial scandals is lamentable," he said. "Company records are out of date. We can't find out who owns property. The access to official records in America is just so much greater."

Although Mr. Rees-Mogg of the Times has expressed his reservations about the American press in the Watergate affair, other editors here are full of admiration for the way newspapers have handled the exposure of the cover-up. The job of the press, said Brian Roberts, editor of the Sunday Telegraph, is to disclose what it can within the law.

"You can do it your way in the United States because it's legal," he added. "We just wouldn't be able to do it the same way. Of course, the political situation is different, too. If Watergate had happened here, the prime minister would have resigned long ago."

"If British practice has anything to teach," said the Sunday Times, differing from its sister publication, the Times, "it is not in the law of contempt, but in the tradition which insists that the prime minister cannot remain silent in the face of damaging allegations."



'We have the extreme legal position in this country. You have the extreme public position in the United States. The best system is somewhere in the middle.'

—William Rees-Mogg, editor, the Times.



'We operate under severe inhibitions. We could never have followed the American example in reporting a Watergate case.'

—Harold Evans, editor, the Sunday Times.

Gen. Daud Returns to Power

Afghan Coup: A Soviet Victor

By Michael Barry and Jean-Charles Blanc

PARIS (IHT).—The fall of mild-mannered Afghan King Mohammed Zahir Shah, on vacation in Italy, and the proclamation of a new Afghan republic by the king's cousin and brother-in-law, Gen. Sardar Mohammed Daud, is a triumph for Soviet diplomacy in troubled southern Asia, where Afghanistan's unwieldy neighbor, Pakistan, is in danger of disintegrating between rival ethnic groups.

Gen. Daud, premier of Afghanistan between 1953 and 1963, returns to power after 10 years of political exile. He could hardly have seized the capital without the support of most of Afghanistan's entirely Soviet-supplied army.

As premier (the recluse King Zahir Shah left much of the country's direction to him), the burly general ended the poor, mountainous, neutral Moslem kingdom's traditional isolation by appealing for aid from its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, something Afghanistan's previous rulers had feared to do. Previously, the kingdom had asked help from nations from as far away as possible—France in the 1920s, Germany in the 1930s—with little discernible effect on its medieval economy, dominated by feudal landlords.

Gen. Daud, a French-educated authoritarian aristocrat and hardly a Communist, argued that the small, backward land couldn't resist an all-out Russian attack anyway, and that only a powerful, interested neighbor would supply the economic muscle needed to pull Afghanistan out of the 14th century.

Quarrelled With Pakistan

Gen. Daud also had embroiled himself in a quarrel with Central Treaty Organization member Pakistan: four million Pashtún tribesmen, the dominant ethnic group of Afghanistan, had been sliced from the Afghan kingdom by British imperialism and were bequeathed to Pakistan, which refused to grant them autonomy or independence. Afghan-funded agitation for independence on the border led, at one point, to severed relations between the two countries.

Since landlocked Afghanistan depended on transit through Karachi for three quarters of its imports, the kingdom had to turn toward Russia. And Afghanistan was upset because the United States, Pakistan's ally, had refused to equip the kingdom's ragtag army.

In 1955, Nikita S. Khrushchev and then-Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin visited Kabul, spoke soothingly of peaceful coexistence and supported Afghan claims on Pakistan. Rubles spent in a country which lacked everything soon showed impressive results: Kabul's main streets were paved and buses were put on them, towering grain silos comforted farmers and even the influential Moslem clergy was mollified when the Russians built mosques.

U.S. Stepped In

The Soviet Union supplied the Afghan Army with everything from ammunition to gasoline, and then started building southern-bound roads, strategic fingers from Soviet Central Asia, reaching through Afghanistan toward the Indian Ocean. In a country where taxes are virtually nonexistent (a king who imposed them in 1929 moved the feudal landlords to milk their peasants dry and sparked a revolution which overthrew him), rubles supplied a budget and a first five-year plan. Russians sat in the Ministry of Mines and Industry and paid themselves by pumping all of Afghanistan's natural gas into Soviet Central Asia.

The United States quickly proffered "a dollar for every ruble," and started a large-scale irrigation program in southern Afghanistan, vying for Gen. Daud's favor. Gen. Daud's policies were quoted among developing nations as a profitable example of positive neutralism reaping from both sides.

America's turn for influence came in 1963, when King Zahir Shah dismissed Gen. Daud after the premier's anti-Pakistani policies forced a new closing of the border and increasing reliance on the Soviet Union. The king muted the Pakistani dispute and tipped the balance toward the United States.

After letting his uncles, and then his cousin, run his kingdom for him for 30 years, the then 49-year-old monarch tried to rule. He expelled all members of the royal family from politics except himself; he allowed the country to "elect" a parliament of feudal landlords but forbade political parties, and he selected a succession of premiers from the tiny, Western-educated middle class. The United States helped with increasing economic aid, roads, airports, stocks of wheat, the construction of a university and sent Peace Corps volunteers around the country to meddle in village life.

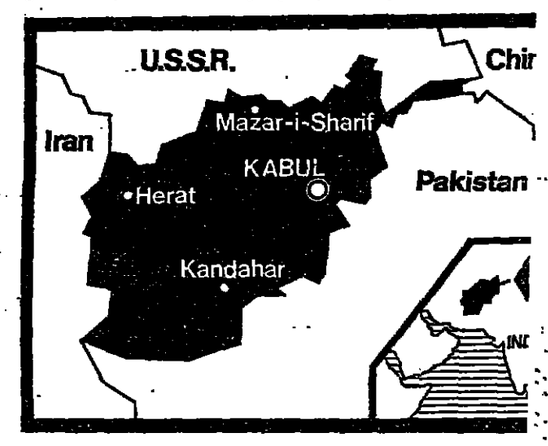
The new roads changed the kingdom into a center of trade, tourism and smuggling (especially drugs) between Europe and South Asia, with a newly rich, small middle class. But King Zahir Shah was helpless to check the corruption of his low-paid bureaucracy, and the king—whether from shyness, indifference or incompetence—remained secluded from public life. He appeared rarely, never spoke on the radio and frequently traveled abroad. Though his stern features were portrayed on all the currency, and the clergy preached that he was "the shadow of God on earth," to the peasants he was a remote, almost abstract figure and commanded no loyalty.

Nomads and peasants we censed when U.S. wheat, ed to Afghanistan after th drought, was hoarded an by government officials at times the official price. It hundreds of thousands of according to U.S. aid An American wheat distri program was necessary to mass starvation in 1972, an officials linked the name king to all their relief to bolster support for monarchy. But the king the middle of the progra another of his numerous tions in Italy.

Chagrined by the ine poverty of the peasantry; feudal landlords skimmin agricultural aid and par parliament; by the corrupt the American-backed class bureaucracy and the try's unsavory reputation hard-drug sanctuary, and own exclusion from politi royal caste has seized power and has designated its republic—to lock out the and "bring real democra the people."

Gen. Daud's reputation f work, integrity and patrio unassailable. The Soviet and India immediately rec the new Afghan regime. A Afghanistan, reaching t ethnically Afghan-Pakista ritory, is Gen. Daud's dream. Whether this wi to new confrontations crumbling Pakistan ove Pashtún minority's rights to be seen. Perhaps Gen will carry out long-needed at home, instead. Bu prospect of a fast-der Iran supporting Pakistan a Soviet-backed Afghanista India) may be the stuff Asian nightmares in this

Mr. Barry has made trips to Afghanistan a served as an adviser U.S. Agency for Inter Development. Mr. Blanc is lance journalist, who r from Afghanistan in 1971.



Electronic Vigil Fails to St Tide of Mexican Aliens to l

SAN YSIDRO, Calif. (NYT).—Sensor No. 139 had been sending out a steady radio signal for two days—an obvious malfunction. But when No. 103 began beaming impulses to a magnetic tape at the Border Patrol sector headquarters here, the desk officer radioed the nearest patrol car.

"Got a reading on 103," he reported.

"Right, we'll check it out," came the response. Minutes later, three Mexicans, attempting to sneak into the United States, were tracked down and caught as a result of the electronic detection system operated by the United States along the Mexican border.

In the slower, morning hours, the sensors are quieter. But at night, especially on weekends, the electronic readout console becomes a Christmas tree, and the flood of illegal aliens the border is an exer futility.

Federal immigration have told a special feder jury in San Diego that th "lost control of the si along the Mexican borde the influx of illegal ali become a surging flood.

Criminal organizations engaged in the narcotic have turned to alien sm because the profits are la involve far fewer risks, a to testimony heard by th jury, which is dealing wit tions in the Immigrati Naturalization Service.

The federal authorities edly have gathered eviden lishing direct links betw smuggling ring and a nu Southern California busin cerns, most of which largely upon unskilled la

And the sensor progran able to keep up with th

"Our problem is that more signals than we ha to respond," said Richard lor, deputy chief patrol the Chula Vista sector he ters of the immigration Border Patrol division.

The Chula Vista secto busiest of nine Border regions along the Mexican It runs 70 miles from th past Tijuana, into the Last year, agents at th Vista sector caught 94,220 attempting to sneak into t try illegally. This year, pect to catch 150,000. Bu officers here estimate t or three times that ma sneak past them.

Statistics on seizures one section of the border the hugeness of the prob 1963, only 4,377 illegal alie caught here. In 1968, 26,2 caught. By 1971, that jumped to 61,576.

Because of the volume o inspections are usually Nearly 24.5 million people, ing 13.2 million aliens, cros and out of the United S the San Ysidro border point last year. At au entry points along the Mexican border, nearly 153 people, including 91 million entered the country las They also come in and airplane and boat.

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While Bombing, U.S. Cited Respect for Cambodia Neutrality

News Accounts of Period Show Officials Misled Public

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK (NYT).—Throughout the clandestine American bombing of Cambodia from March, 1969, to May, 1970, U.S. officials repeatedly and emphatically insisted that American policy was to respect the neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Long after the raids had begun, high State Department officials said that they strongly opposed any air or ground attacks in Cambodia. And while military officials made no secret of their desire for such raids, the Nixon administration repeatedly indicated that they were not even under consideration.

At the end of the secret 14-month campaign, after American B-52s had made 3,630 raids and dropped more than 100,000 tons of bombs on what were believed to be Communist supply and staging areas in Cambodia, President Nixon—who had authorized the secret bombing—went on nationwide television on April 30, 1970.

In announcing his decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia then, he declared:

"For the past five years—as indicated on this map that you see here—North Vietnam has occupied military sanctuaries all along the Cambodian frontier with South Vietnam. For five years, neither the United States nor South Vietnam has moved against those enemy sanctuaries because we did not wish to violate the territory of a neutral nation."

No Direct Questions

Because the sustained bombing campaign, which took place in a remote jungle area, was not public knowledge while it was under way, spokesmen for the President, the State and Defense Departments and the military commands in Southeast Asia never had to confront direct questions about it. Instead, numerous officials misled the press and public indirectly, a check of news accounts of the period indicates.

On March 25, 1969, nearly a month after the bombing began, Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, denied reports from Saigon that President Nixon was considering air or ground raids into Cambodia.

On May 9, despite the administration's secrecy, The New York Times quoted "knowledgeable sources" in the Nixon administration as having said that B-52s had "raided several Viet Cong and North Vietnamese supply dumps and base camps in Cambodia for the first time." But there was no indication at that time or in the ensuing year that the campaign of bombing was extensive or sustained.

Rather, the administration sought repeatedly to give the impression that it did not want to become militarily involved in Cambodia. It even laid down rules of engagement that prohibited American troops from "hot pursuit" of Communist forces across the Cambodian border, though some artillery and small-craft air strikes were permitted inside Cambodia and called "protective reaction."

Chargé Is Sent

The United States sent a chargé d'affaires to Phnom Penh in July, 1969, to resume diplomatic relations broken four years earlier after Cambodia complained of American air attacks on its territory. On the occasion of the chargé's arrival, an American diplomat told a reporter:

"The Americans are making respect for Cambodia's borders and sovereignty, which they so long withheld, the keystone of their new policy."

Although Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was then Cambodia's chief of state, repeatedly protested U.S. incursions into Cambodia, he never publicly complained—or indicated that he knew—about the American B-52 raids.

After a number of incursions by American jets, the U.S. government formally apologized to Cambodia on Feb. 20, 1970, over the deaths of about 35 persons in an air strike directed at a Viet Cong position.

In Washington, spokesmen for the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department on that occasion all strongly reaffirmed that it was a U.S. policy not to widen the war. Specifically, they said American forces were allowed to fire into Cambodian territory only in self-defense.

At about the same time, as the government of Prince Sihanouk was falling in a coup d'etat that brought Marshal Lon Nol to power, the question of American military aid to the Cambodian government arose again.

Although Marshal Lon Nol said at one of his earlier news conferences that he would accept aid in the struggle with Communist troops on Cambodian soil, the State Department later said it had received no request for help. Still later, Cambodia said it needed no help.

The possibility that Cambodia would seek American military help in late March, 1970, was viewed by U.S. diplomatic sources in Saigon as presenting the Nixon administration with a "fantastic can of worms." At that time this same diplomat said: "The last thing the administration wants to do right now is widen the war."

By the end of March, however, Marshal Lon Nol, who was then premier, was in fact hinting broadly that U.S. military action would be desirable.

Troops Sent

Ultimately, Mr. Nixon did send U.S. troops into Cambodia for a time. His April 30 announcement included these passages:

"Cambodia has been a neutral nation since the Geneva agreement of 1954—an agreement, incidentally, which was signed by the government of North Vietnam. American policy since then has been to respect scrupulously the neutrality of the Cambodian people. For the past five years, we have provided no military assistance whatever and no economic assistance to Cambodia. North Vietnam, however, has not respected that neutrality."

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Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
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Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
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	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
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Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
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San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8—Monday, July 23, 1973 *

The Equalizer?

The French have touched off a nuclear device over Mururoa Atoll—a relatively small explosion which suggests a trigger mechanism, rather than a hydrogen bomb, was tested. But the explosion of opinion was on a far greater, scale of breadth and intensity, especially among those Pacific peoples closest to the blast. The presence of a New Zealand frigate, armed with a member of the Wellington cabinet, a little more than the legal 12 miles from Mururoa, was only the most dramatic expression of international protest.

The French government has rejected that protest, as well as the increasingly vocal opposition to the bomb development plan within France itself. It argues that the United States and the Soviet Union ran a full course of atmospheric nuclear tests before calling a halt; that China is in the process of doing the same, and that French security demands at least an equal opportunity.

The late Bernard Baruch, who gave his name to the American plan for international control of atomic development put forward in 1946, when the rubble and pain of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were still fresh, used to argue that such control was vital to the world, not only to prevent a clash between nuclear giants, but to prevent atomic and hydrogen weapons from becoming a fatal commonplace in every armory. He called such weapons the "equalizer," the word used in the old West to described the six-gun, which placed the weak man on a par with the strong.

There was merit in Baruch's argument; the threat it stated was real enough to create grave worry only a few years ago over the ease with which smaller states might acquire nuclear weaponry. That this has subsided considerably may be due to changes in the international climate. It does not result from any technological change or any means of enforcing nuclear peace. But from the standpoint of France, the question must be whether a self-developed hydrogen bomb is, in fact, an equalizer or if it even would be, as President Pompidou is said to have told New Zealand, "an indispensable factor in France's contribution to the global balance of power." One six-gun might make a weak man strong against another who had muscles, but no gun, or make him the equal of a powerful fellow who was similarly armed. But the Soviet Union and the United States number their nuclear warheads in the thousands, complete with varied and elaborate systems for launching. They are placing a measure of control over the development of their arsenals—but how, when and at what cost could France affect the "nuclear monopoly," which in practical fact remains in the hands of Moscow and Washington, even though challenged by Peking and Paris?

In nuclear logic, France has, of course, a case for pursuing its nuclear policy. But it is paying dearly for that policy, and even the old theory that France could trigger a nuclear defense of Western Europe if America initially proved too slow in responding to a threat to NATO is beginning to lose force. The world, after all, does have a stake in avoiding nuclear contamination of its atmosphere and its resentment adds to the cost of a "force de frappe" which has no present target. French resentment of complaints against its tests is understandable—but French good sense may wonder if France's own interests would be served by continuing them.

Waiting for Tanaka

The Japanese-American cabinet-level conference last week in Tokyo was timed roughly two weeks before the Washington arrival of Premier Kakuei Tanaka for talks with President Nixon. The conference gave both sides a chance candidly to explore the major economic issues and mutual tensions that will undoubtedly come up for discussion at the summit in the White House.

Many Japanese feel badly aggrieved by Washington's conduct the past three or four years, beginning with the abrasive approach of some American officials on the trade, tariff and quota issue. In 1971, the Japanese were left in the dark with the rest of the world—though they were more directly concerned than most of the rest of the world—in regard to Mr. Nixon's visit with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. Economically, Japan has felt severely the shock waves set off by successive dollar devaluations, and was particularly disturbed by the recent short-lived Washington embargo on soybean exports, an essential food for which Japan is almost completly dependent upon this country.

The United States, too, has complaints—many of them justified—about Japanese attitudes, notably Tokyo's historic protectionism against foreign commodity and capital exports. But Washington's soybean embargo hardly squared with the earlier thrust of American demands on Tokyo.

Former ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer has attributed the Nixon administration's blunders vis-à-vis Tokyo to "the fact that no one at the White House knows anything about Japan." That probably reflects a specialist's overestimation of his own particular brand of expertise. What is certain, however, is that the Nixon administration has too often given the importance of Japan inadequate weight in determining American policy.

The result has been excessive alienation of the Tokyo government and the Japanese people. When Premier Tanaka visits the White House, he deserves to be treated with the same earnest attention, consideration and respect that Mr. Nixon exhibited toward Leonid I. Brezhnev on his recent trip to Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sabotaging the ICCS

The seventeen-day ordeal suffered by two Canadian truce supervisors at the hands of Viet Cong captors in South Vietnam is, as a senior Canadian officer put it, "an outrage beyond comprehension."

Even allowing for the Communists' understandable suspicion of Westerners in Vietnam there was no excuse whatsoever for detention of the Canadians long after their identity had been established beyond question; for the beatings, interrogations and forced marches to which they were subjected; or for the deceit of senior Communist officials, first in denying knowledge of the Canadians' capture and then in deliberately delaying arrangements for their release.

The conclusion is inescapable that the Viet Cong were "out to get the Canadians" and thus to deliver a crippling blow to the International Commission of Control and Supervision, which the Canadians had vainly sought to make an effective instrument of the Paris peace accords. The Viet Cong signed those accords and have repeatedly professed their adherence to them. The hypocrisy of these professions is not surprising. What is incomprehensible is the blatant brutality with which the Communists have chosen to expose their duplicity to the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's 'Kennedy Complex'

The historic tragedy which America and the rest of the world have been watching for four months is after all just the consequence of a paranoia: that of a man whose political childhood suffered the trauma of failure and who, once at the height of glory and success, continues to believe himself persecuted, harrowed by indomitable foes dead set less against his program than against his relatively unpleasing appearance and his lack of charm. Nixon after all suffers from the Kennedy complex. He wanted to replace charm with stratagem: the ability to convince with the power of money: natural sincerity with trickery. His depressive philosophy of the loser was bound to make him fall into such foul deeds...

—*From Combat (Paris).*

Tying Tongues

There is nothing to be said in favor of President Nixon's practice of "bugging" all his conversations in the White House, purportedly for purposes of the historical record. According to experts, the resulting tapes can easily be tampered with, making them no more reliable as evidence than any other form of documentation.

In any case, once the practice becomes known, it is bound to prove counter-productive, putting a premium on taciturnity. Those "frank and free exchanges" between public men will only become even more of a farce than they are already.

—*From the Sunday Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1898

NEW YORK—The most precise peace rumor of today comes from the Capitol, ever rich in rumors from Paris, and took form in a statement that the Spanish Ambassador to France had been instructed to approach the American Ambassador with a view of opening secret peace negotiations. The American Ambassador spiked the story by telling an American press agent to deny in the most emphatic manner that any peace negotiations had begun.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1923

SENECA FALLS, N.Y.—Declaring that in existing conditions men continue to have preference in all fields of activity, the National Women's Party, in convention here, has decided on a campaign of equal rights through an amendment to the Constitution. The women declare that franchise is only the first step. They want equal rights of guardianship, inheritance, contract, property, divorce grounds, and equal pay.



MAULDIN.

'Buddy, Can You Spare a Few Francs For an Old Liberator?'

Kindness and Benefit to All

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—From a strategic point of view there isn't any doubt that the Trust Territories of Micronesia, whose supervision was awarded to Washington by the UN following World War II, have great significance.

In the first issue of Strategic Review, published by the United States Strategic Institute, Adm. John S. McCain jr., formerly commander in chief, Pacific, for all American forces including those in South Korea, Japan and Indochina, writes of the need "to do something with the Trust Territories:

"Because if the Trust Territories are not kept under the immediate control of the United States, the next fall-back position is Honolulu, and that's a long way back. The Trust Territories, if properly used, will put the United States in a position not too remote from advanced bases in the Philippines and other forward positions."

Technically Washington does not "own" the enormous and sparsely populated Trust Territories of Micronesia which, in theory, are a UN tutelage. But, as administrator, the U.S.A. has grave responsibilities to the Melanesian and Polynesian peoples who inhabit the area.

For Atomic Tests

Nowadays, the Defense Department thinks of Micronesia primarily in terms of potential and actual base facilities relatively close to Asia, the Philippines and Japan. But its initial concern was with the convenience of the Trust Territories for nuclear testing.

Indeed, some of the most famous of these gruesome experiments were made on little-known Pacific islands. The United States paid as little attention to the safety or convenience of nearby peoples then as France has later in atmospheric tests close to the Tahiti archipelago—tests that have been opposed by the World Court and that outraged international opinion.

Of the human beings who suffered from American tests, the best known are the handful of seafarers who originally inhabited Bikini, an atoll since immortalized by scanty bathing suits. Hamlet J. Barry 3d, directing attorney of the Marshall Islands office of Micronesian Legal Services Corp., wrote to President Nixon May 4, 1973, on behalf of the displaced Bikinians who were removed to make way for the blast.

Only Few People

Mr. Barry reminded the chief executive that on Jan. 24, 1946, the Pentagon announced Bikini had been selected for a series of nuclear explosions. One reason was that it contained "only a few people." Barry adds: "They may have been 'few' from the United States point of view, but from the Bikinians' own point of view, they were all the people."

Nevertheless, the *iroij* (or chief), Juda, had told the military governor of the Marshalls that "the United States could use Bikini if it would result in kindness and benefit to all mankind." On Feb. 23 the 200 Bikinians were removed to uninhabited Rongerik in the northern Marshalls.

The Bikinians traditionally associate Rongerik with Libokra, a poisonous female spirit. Since many of the fish on Rongerik were indeed poisonous and there was little other food, the Bikinians suffered illness and malnutrition. Therefore Washington ordered them sent to another atoll, Ujelang.

But the Pentagon resolved to start a new test series on Eniwetok and the inhabitants of that island instead were sent to Ujelang. The Bikinians had to stay on hated Rongerik. When they were found to be almost starving, they were again shipped off, this time to Kwajalein. Still later, they were sent to Kili.

Kili proved almost devoid of the maritime resources on which Bikinians depend. Food became so short that a ton was air-dropped; since parachutes were not used, most of this spoiled. The Bikinians were given an old converted whaleboat which was promptly wrecked. They decided *"Kili enana, Kili is no good."* A second boat given to them was destroyed by typhoon Lola in 1957. A small trust fund set aside for them failed because of poor investment planning.

In 1968, President Johnson promised that part of the original Bikini atoll would be cleaned up so the inhabitants could return. Nothing has happened. The Bikinians don't know if they'll ever go home. What they call home remains bulldozed and radioactive. Last Jan. 30, the exiles requested compensation and return to a sanitized homeland. The record leaves them little reason for optimism.

Meanwhile, the lovely Pacific Islands that once attracted Paul Gauguin and Robert Louis Stevenson to dwell among them remain strategic pawns (for the U.S.A.) or nuclear laboratories (for France). When great nations are advised *"to do something"* about these atolls, that "something" appears to have little "to do" with the people who inhabit them.

Amnesty Again

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—If I were a rich deserter hoping for amnesty, I would begin by buying up the entire inventory of the American Civil Liberties Union's pamphlet on the subject, throwing them into the vasty deep, and begging the author please to espouse somebody else's cause. If I were a poor deserter, I would rob a bank, do likewise to the pamphlet, and get the Rev. William Sloane Coffin jr. to fetch me up a divine justification for bank robbing as a means of protesting the Vietnam war.

I do not for a moment disparage or profane the motives of Mr. Coffin, in this or other matters. But Friends of Amnesty ought to know that the surest way to damage the movement is to insist that amnesty ought to be the means by which the community of Americans who believed in the Vietnam war should atone for our legal and moral atrocities. That is the burden of the maladroit pamphlet of Mr. Henry Schwarzchild, director of the ACLU Foundation's Project on Amnesty.

The pamphlet is done in question-and-answer form. To the simple question, "Why amnesty?", the ACLU answers: "America owes to itself and to all the war resisters the enactment of a universal unconditional amnesty. The ACLU believes that the American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia was unconstitutional, and that compulsory military service to carry on that war was unconstitutional. Those who refused to participate—to kill and to be killed—in an unconstitutional undertaking by our government ought not to be subjected to criminal or administrative punishment... they made the crucial decision of their young lives in the light of what millions of Americans and many of our political and religious leaders said: that the war in Vietnam was a terrible mistake, if not a ghastly crime."

The Flaw

Now what is wrong with that argument psychologically is obvious. Southern rebels pleading for amnesty after the Civil War would not begin their argument by reminding Abraham Lincoln that he had conducted an unconstitutional war against secession, for that was of course the position of the Confederacy, and much better grounded in constitutional doctrine than the ACLU's position on the unconstitutionality of the Vietnam war.

The ACLU is very quick, in other matters, to enjoin upon us all obedience to the interpretations of the Supreme Court. Well, the Supreme Court, with only a single member dissenting, declined to hear arguments alleging the unconstitutionality of the Vietnam war.

Into a single sentence one can limn the principal reasons why: more than 100 military actions taken by the United States have been done without a declaration of war; we were bound by treaty obligations that extended by protocol to South Vietnam to provide aid against Communist aggression; the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized the President to take such steps as he deemed necessary to contain that aggression. The ACLU's proleptic line on Vietnam will undoubtedly be written into doctrine by revisionist historians in due course, even as Mr. McMurtrie Godley has been denied service as assistant secretary of state by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for the crime of performing duties as ambassador to Laos which he was assigned by the President to perform.

A Proposal

The amnesty bug is very much with us and, as I say, the heart and the mind harden upon reading the hairy-chested moralisms of the ACLU. The pity is that, among the deserters, there are men who deserve consideration. In particular those who are now old enough to recognize the imperatives of democratic practice. No one should be so much a slave to democracy as to commit himself to his country no matter what—let those who believe this country irremediably corrupt go on to Canada or Sweden: but they will hardly be seeking amnesty.

Others recognize that they made a mistake. It is hardly required that, by way of atonement, they be made to feign enthusiasm for the Vietnam war. Merely that they give some convincing evidence that they realize not that they were wrong in their convictions, but wrong to do what they did. I would be happy to see the President pledge to grant amnesty to anyone for whom amnesty was recommended by a three-member panel of — ex-POWs. These gentlemen, among the living principal victims of the Vietnam war, are uniquely vested with the authority to exercise compassion.

The figure of Americans in exile is vastly exaggerated. The number is just over 5,000, not ten times that number, the figure popularized by the current inflation. The POW boards could sit, say for two or three days a month, as many as were necessary to handle petitions by deserters to appear before them, and safe conduct passes could easily be furnished. An idea, that admits mercy, without intellectual surrender.

Robert G. Kaiser From Moscow:

Defenders of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe say these are the only stations broadcasting "the truth" to Communist countries. In fact, they are only two of perhaps a dozen.

MOSCOW.—It is now customary to hold an annual debate in Washington about Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, two products of the cold war, both financed for years by the CIA, which broadcast news and commentary to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The debate is stirring, if somewhat repetitive. The stations' defenders invoke the "right to know" and other good causes; their opponents call the stations outdated, unnecessary and expensive.

From here, neither side's arguments sound very persuasive. The proponents sound too enthusiastic, and the opponents too categorical. The debate seems mired in slogans that don't really apply to the facts of life in this part of the world.

Those who defend Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe trade widely on the notion that these are the only stations broadcasting "the truth" to citizens of the Communist countries. In fact, they are only two of perhaps a dozen stations and probably not the most popular two.

One Russian who depends on foreign radio for his news of the world suggested the other day that for Moscow intellectuals, the British Broadcasting Corporation's Russian service is by far the most popular. He ranked the West German radio second, the Voice of America third, and Radio Liberty fourth.

BBC Preferred

The situation is similar in East Europe. No doubt, RFE (which broadcasts only to the satellites, leaving the U.S.S.R. to Radio Liberty) has a big audience in the region. But intellectuals seem to like the BBC better. In Hungary, Austrian stations have enormous audiences. In Poland, German stations attract thousands of listeners. The VOA is popular everywhere.

The latest elaborate defense of RFE and Radio Liberty comes from a commission appointed by President Nixon under the chairmanship of Milton S. Eisenhower. Its report is a good example of the tendency to exaggerate the specific importance of RFE and Radio Liberty.

The committee chose "the right to know" as the title for its report and proceeded to credit Liberty and RFE with virtually every embarrassing fact to penetrate the Iron Curtain in recent years. In a section called "Samples of Effectiveness," the Eisenhower committee lists 14 instances in which, it says, these two sations provided news or information that Communist media were trying to hide or delay.

One of the examples was a personal testimonial from an émigré. The 13 others were all straighforward news stories which were broadcast behind the Iron Curtain by numerous Western stations, from the BBC to Israeli radio.

Not Invaluable

RFE and Radio Liberty stations do not provide an invaluable broadcast service. They do provide news and opinion that differs vastly from the official line, and sometimes differs from the BBC, too. To the extent that the United States wants to subsidize multiple sources of information for the citizens of Communist countries, the stations are useful.

Liberty and Free Europe devote an unusual amount of attention to the domestic affairs of the country to which they broadcast. Other stations cover domestic stories in the Communist countries, but RFE and Liberty invest a great part of their resources in this effort. They maintain large research staffs which read the Communist newspapers, monitor radio broadcasts and exploit clandestine sources for information that might otherwise pass unnoted.

This research contributes to their broadcasts and helps scholars and journalists who are trying to follow Communist affairs.

But the difficulty—in this of détente—is that both stat are regarded as implac hostile in the Soviet Union its empire. Painful as it be to acknowledge, this rep tion was well earned. For ye Radio Free Europe did act an organ for anti-governm and anti-Communist forces hoped to overthrow the C munist regimes in Eastern rope. RFE did help in Hungarians to revolt in 1956, consequences too well know

Radio Liberty has also bro cast provocative programs, o prepared by Russian émi which the regime here interp ed as direct challenges to authority. Many Soviet in lectuals, including some a in the dissident movement recent years, accept the off definition of Radio Liberty a "enemy" organization. S prominent dissidents are u when their petitions or art are read on Liberty broadc They fear reprisals.

For many years, these stat pretended to be financed public donations, when in the CIA was providing mos the money. Not surprisi Communist regimes tend regard the CIA as an implac enemy.

Now, the Eisenhower c mission and its allies pro the stations are taking precautions, imposing st standards, avoiding all prov tions. Perhaps so, although Eisenhower report acknowle "occasional aberrations f policy guidelines" in the pa

Even if a new leaf is tu however, the two stations tainted by their names, an some extent by their émigré sonnel—both holdovers from period when they earned bad reputations. It may be for a change.

This doesn't mean the U ed States has to give up its formation programs to the C munist countries. Despite noble protests, the Commu are as actively engaged in paganda as ever, and the h tion of their propaganda is to distort or hide what A icans regard as the truth. eign radio broadcasts have a positive influence throug the Communist world, and lions of people depend on for objective facts about i national affairs and their countries.

Modest Scale

But the benefits of short broadcasts to the Comm countries can be preserved out maintaining Radio Li and Radio Free Europe in traditional form. Indeed, a damental reorganization of stations, giving them new n new personnel and new outl could increase their audie Their old reputations obvi detract from their appeal

The RFE and Liberty rese offices in Munich could be served. The material they duce could be shared with the Western stations broad ing to Communist countries save money, reorganized sta could operate on a more m scale than RFE and Liberty now. Radio Liberty broadcas hours a day, more than domestic Soviet station.

Changes along these could be an effective demon tion to the Soviet Union of what the United States m stands détente to mean. Am can admit past excesses demonstrate a desire to res ture relations in a new s without abandoning tradit attitudes toward censorship falsification in the Comm countries.

The Russians know that distort information, or hid altogether in their own media and propaganda ab It isn't in America's interes acquiesce quietly to this p of misinformation. But s there are new ways to der strate America's unwillingn acquiesce—new ways that more compatible with the atmosphere in international lations.

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Eurobonds

Credit Screws Being Tightened, But Inflation Fears Remain Strong

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 22 (IHT).—The credit screws are on and getting tighter.

Interest rates in West Germany, Britain and the United States are now at record-high levels with a "crunch" likely to develop before there is any easing of domestic policy. Already in Germany, overnight rates have reached 30 percent and rates further out are up to 18 percent.

The aim in Germany, along with other measures, is to slow the overheated pace of the economy in an effort to reduce inflation. In Britain and the United States the high rates serve not only as an anti-inflation tool but also a means to bolster the foreign exchange values of sterling and the dollar by keeping interest-sensitive funds from flowing out.

What are the chances of success? It depends, of course, on the definition of success. But a return to the "good old days" of inflation around 3 percent a year appears out of the question. So expert a group as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in its just published semi-annual Economic Outlook, sees no likelihood of an imminent widespread deceleration of prices.

There is no doubt that the high interest-rate policies now current will slow the rate of economic growth and drive up unemployment. But, observes the OECD, in the previous "cooling off" period of 1970-71, "the trade-off between inflation and unemployment proved more unfavorable than previously envisaged and the price relief was in most cases small and in virtually all cases short-lived."

Although the report does not put it bluntly, it is clear that the experts are becoming concerned, if not alarmed, about the failure of traditional economic tools to either work as fast as expected or to work at all.

A big factor in changing responses to the classic stimuli, a number of economists say, is the so-called "now" generation, which wants what it wants when it wants it. The distinction between this generation and the one preceding it, which was scarred by the depression and remained super-cautious about money, was best shown in 1968 when the United States imposed a 10 percent income tax surcharge in an effort to curb consumer spending and arrest inflation: consumers kept on spending and simply stopped saving as much as they had been accustomed to, wrecking the intent of the surtax.

To be sure, there are other factors lousing up the old equations. Governments faced with the rising expectations of the electorate find it increasingly difficult to adopt policies fostering unemployment or curtailing the expansion of public services. And the muscle of multinational corporations and unions is revolutionizing the world's marketplaces.

Thus, for example, the recent historically high unemployment rates in Britain and the United States failed to produce the expected relief in price rises while the numerous revaluations of the deutsche mark have not had the expected impact on Germany's business.

In explaining why the exchange-rate changes negotiated at the end of 1971 failed to achieve the anticipated goal, the Bank for International Settlements said in its annual report that "it is evident that the real world did not behave as expected."

In the meantime, the slowing in the rise of food prices that many economists had anticipated does not appear to be in the cards. The U.S. controls on farm exports and the EEC move to raise tariffs to stimulate farm production mean there will be continued upward pressure. "There's a certain amount of wishful thinking," laments an international economist, in all the official forecasts.

In addition, he warns, "price increases for manufactured goods already in the pipeline are much sharper" than had been anticipated.

"If traditional economic policy were applied in sufficient strength, we might get somewhere," he adds. "But governments are more prepared to tolerate inflation than unemployment—as well they should."

The inescapable conclusion, as the OECD itself notes, is that the capitalist countries will "increasingly turn to—or return to—more direct methods of moderating cost

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week July 7	Prior Week June 30	1972
Commodity index	179.9	172.7	119.9
*Currency in circ..	$68,614,000	$68,662,000	$62,829,000
*Total loans....	$109,644,000	$108,927,000	$87,777,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,766,000	2,790,000	2,412,000
Auto production.	180,000	173,559	87,646
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,309,000	9,352,000	9,814,000
Freight car ldgs.	522,517	427,543	473,524
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	40,284,000	38,262,000	36,135,000
Busn. failures....	165	157	174

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†June	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,674,000	84,024,000	81,752,000
Unemployed	4,258,000	4,381,000	4,802,000
	May	Prior Month	
Indust'l prodctn.	123.4	R122.8	113.2
*Personal income.	$1,012,200,000	R$1,007,400,000	$924,000,000
*Money supply..	$260,600,000	$258,200,000	$243,800,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	123.9	R 123.5	113.4
Cnstr'n contracts.	173	177	165
*Mfr's inventories.	$111,469,000	R$110,577,000	$102,822,000
*Exports	$5,602,800	$5,487,000	$3,885,200
*Imports	$5,760,700	$5,432,000	$4,482,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

U.S. Economy Going From 'Freeze to Squeeze'; Stock Market Pushes Upward on Higher Volume

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—In a rather firm rebuff to those businessmen, labor leaders, private economists and others who had been advocating a prompt return to a recontrolled economy—or, at least, a softer, permissive mechanism—in Phase 4, the Nixon administration opted instead last week for what it described as a "tough" system of wage-price regulation as the next round of its two-year-old stabilization effort.

"We're going from the freeze to the squeeze," said William Walker, general counsel of the Cost of Living Council, which is managing the controls program. But John T. Dunlop, director of the council, also said the government would be fairly lenient in granting exceptions to the stringent pricing rules.

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, uncharacteristically, refrained from any optimistic predictions on expectations from Phase 4, but he emphasized that the administration would not rely on controls alone to try to wring excessive inflation out of an over-exuberant economy.

To complement the stiffened controls mechanism, he said, the government has determined to "return to that old-time religion—balance the budget."

Under the circumstances, it appears that Washington has come up with an appropriate prescription, if it indeed adheres to the formula established, to bring the economy through a difficult transitional period at the present time.

There are a lot of things going for the administration to help produce the scenario it seeks. The economy appears to be cooling a bit; fiscal policy seems to be less stimulative; inflation psychology related to war spending has waned, and there continues to be a necessary quality of restraint on wage goals evident in the changed attitude of organized labor.

The slowing of the economy so far is most evident in the important consumer-spending component of the Gross National Product. Retail volume was significantly lower in the second quarter of this year than in the first. The decline in new housing starts has affected sales of appliances, furniture and lumber, among other products.

And auto sales are down from their peak at an annual rate, though still comparing well in unit volume with 1972 figures.

Output of the nation's factories and mines in June rose only 0.3 percent, the smallest gain in a year, while the real growth rate for the second quarter as shown in the GNP report last week was only 2.6 percent, compared with the fantastic 8.7 percent gain recorded in the first three months of this year.

After much prodding the administration has finally agreed to a plan of intervention to support the dollar against recurrent speculative attack, but actions toward that end so far have been cagey and inadequate and the administration is badly mistaken if it thinks it can reassure holders of large amounts of dollars abroad and those who are short of dollars with insignificant support operations and namby-pamby statements. It cannot breed confidence that way.

Meanwhile the stock market staged a spirited rally last week despite the uncertainties of Phase 4, the realities of sharply rising interest rates and the prospects for possibly level profits in 1974.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran up nearly 25 points to finish at 910.90—a welcome performance after a most disheartening January-to-June market.

Glamour issues led the rally. The stocks of health-care companies, exempt from the price freeze under Phase 4, showed sharp gains late in the week. Leading automotive issues also did rather well, spurred by company intentions to apply for price increases on 1974 models, as permitted under Phase 4. Semiconductor stocks, responding to higher product demand, raced ahead in the final sessions of the week.

A flow of favorable earnings reports helped to buoy stock prices. In the last four days of the week, volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose markedly, averaging better than 17 million shares a session.

Bond prices, in contrast to the stock market, displayed some weakness. The prime rate—banks' minimum lending charge on large corporate loans—rose to 8 1/2 percent. Meanwhile, the steep climb in short-term interest rates threatened to push the banks' prime rate to a record 8 3/4 percent level—and probably still higher—in the immediate future.

Treasury bills with a three-month maturity advanced to a near-record rate of 8.1 percent.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—Spurred by a number of strong quarterly earnings reports and digesting with relative ease Phase-4 economic controls, prices moved ahead last week on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market.

Trading was moderately active throughout the week with institutional and individual investors showing evidence, as one analyst put it, "of paying attention to these good second-quarter earnings."

Phase-4 controls, announced after the close of the markets on Wednesday, did not interrupt what turned out to be a week-long advance.

The Amex index was up 0.54 to 23.18. The high, registered on Friday, was 23.26 and the low, recorded on Tuesday, was 22.74.

Volume for the week on the Amex was 14,477,000 shares compared with 11,908,000 traded in the preceding week. There were 55 blocks of 10,000 or more shares traded compared with 39 in the preceding week, a measure of increased institutional activity.

Volume leader for the week on the Amex was Champion Home Builders, up 1 3/8 at 7 on a turnover of 452,500 shares. It was followed by Syntex, up 12 5/8 at 100 3/4 on a volume of 384,000.

Among the major movers for the week were: International Systems and Controls, up 16 7/8 at 49, New England Nuclear, up 6 7/8 at 46, and Amic Corp., up 5 1/4 at 23 1/4.

Seeburg Industries added 3 1/2 at 17 3/4 on the Counter market after reporting it anticipated improved earnings and planned to enter the slot machine manufacturing field.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Alkotzin Co	33	5	4½	5	+¼
Tech Sys	26	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
D Inc	14	4⅛	3½	4¼	+¼
ATS Inc	310	6½	5	6⅛	+⅜
PS Inc	22	13½	12	13½	+1½
SG Indust	65	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝	+¼
M Corp .15	49	4¾	4	4	—⅜
ran Bros	47	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	—⅜
ccelerator Inc	54	1⅛	1⅛	1½	—⅛
meGen .24	11	7⅛	7	7⅜	+½
usnelCo .52	23	23	20¾	23	+2¼
amsDrug .02e	387	7¼	5½	7¼	+1¾
dmaster .04e	115	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+⅛
disnWesly .20	25	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
dvance Inv	401	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+1
dvance Ross	55	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
dvancdMed Sci	56	7½	6¾	7½	+½
dvanced Mem	226	7¾	4⅞	7½	+3
dvancdMicr De	166	10	8¼	10	+1¾
dvanced Sys	20	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
er Six	62	4½	4	4½	+½
anico Eagl Min	1246	6½	6	6¼	+¼
linhus Corp	49	5	4⅛	4⅛	
any Intl .52	304	17⅝	16¼	17	+
ertsinc .17	36	7	6½	6½	+¼
exandAlex .38a	138	19¾	18	19½	+1½
Baldwin .60	155	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
arex Data	51	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
m Land Dev	42	15½	14	15	+1
ghyBev s	121	2½	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
ergan Pharm	343	20¾	15	19¾	+4¼
ied Leisure	27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
dTeleph .24	72	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
dVanLine B	51	3¼	3¼	3¼	
va Bacon .25	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
dex Corp	27	1½	1½	1⅛	
pex Computer	103	3⅛	3½	3½	
marex Inc	44	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
ncourt System	56	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
medco Inc	66	3	2⅞	3	+¼
mApraisl .Ce	163	11½	10½	11½	+1
n Arts&Crafts	61	4⅛	3¼	4⅛	+⅞
n Beef Packer	43	5⅜	5⅛	5⅝	+⅜
n Biomedical	17	2½	2⅛	2½	+½
nConHom .05e	40	6	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
nElec Labs	36	2⅛	2	2⅛	
nExpress .52	3345	60⅜	55¾	59⅞	+4⅛
nExpcv pf1.50	206	181	167	179¼	+12¼
nFilirona .43	49	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
nFinlCorp .04	873	15⅛	13	13¼	—1
nFurnit .28	113	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
nGreetings .25	762	44⅛	39½	44⅛	+4½
nLaFranc .02c	28	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
n Marino Ltd	39	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+½
n MicroSys	501	15⅜	12⅜	15⅜	+2⅞
n Nuclear	117	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
nQuasar Petro	347	13½	12⅜	12⅞	—½
nShipBldg wt	8	4⅜	3½	4⅜	+1¼
n Telecomm	178	16	13⅛	16	+2⅞
n Telev&Com	136	26	24	24	—1
nUrban Devel	49	3⅜	3	3⅜	+¼
nWeldMfg .80	58	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+¾
nmestGrp Inc	126	8⅞	6⅛	8⅞	+2⅛
nterra Devel	20	2	2	2	
readita Inc 2	109	3	2½	3	+⅜
nalog Devices	150	11	8	11	+2¾
ndren Microwave	48	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
chorSav Asso	7	18½	18½	18½	
ndcsnGrnd .12	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
nderson Jacobs	194	3¼	3	3¼	
nheusrBus .60a	2404	49⅛	43⅛	48⅛	+4⅛
nkster Bros	67	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+⅛
ilenind .10e	58	4	3⅝	4	+
pecco Inc	57	10¼	9⅛	10¼	+⅝
pplebaum Fd	149	5⅜	4⅛	5⅛	+⅜
pld Material	244	9⅜	7	9	+2
rtl Ind	60	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	—⅛
rdenPure Pd	64	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+⅜
den Mayfair	118	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+¼
reo Petroleum	37	7½	7	7	
kansWGas .68	97	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	+½
kinProp 1.70e	56	14¼	14	14	
ooalaCalif .60	200	5⅛	4⅛	5½	+¾
rrow Automot	75	10½	10	10	—½
rrowHartH 1	18	16¼	16	16¼	
rtco Bell .15e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
rvida Corp	31	8½	8⅜	8½	
toColaBtlg .27	79	23½	19½	23	+3¼
tomTrkLinA .49	9	9⅜	9½	9⅛	+⅛
tlasGasLt 1.08	94	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+⅛
tlasRes 1.62e	106	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+¼
tlantic Ind.	43	5	3⅝	3⅝	—1½
tlanticCont Sy	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
tlanPepsi Btlg	169	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
tlas Hotels .05e	46	5½	4½	5⅛	+1
twood-Oceanics	307	16⅛	13⅛	16⅛	+3
twoodOcean un	40	19	15⅛	18⅛	+3
twoodOcean wt	76	5	4⅛	4⅛	+⅜
utotrain Cp	292	12½	10¼	10¼	—2¼
EC Inc	93	6	5⅜	6	+⅜
T MtgInv77 wt	28	6¼	4⅝	6¼	+2
abneWarn 2.01e	36	18	17½	17⅞	
aird Atomics	88	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
akerBros Inc	77	17	15½	17	+1½
allerFent .60a	63	33½	31⅛	33	+1½
aldwin&Lyons	493	13	8⅜	9	—3¼
allCorp .50	82	11⅜	11	11	—¼
allyMfg .02a	1170	49½	39⅛	49	+9¼
alick Corp	119	8½	7	8½	+1½
ankBldgEq .72	48	17½	17	17⅛	—⅛
antamRlt 2.08e	267	28	27⅛	27½	—⅜
arnelCat	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
arnes HindePh	398	26½	19½	26	+6¼
arnesMtgIn .70	252	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	+⅛
arnesMtg un	32	20⅛	19⅜	19⅞	+⅜
arnettMtg 80wt	188	7	6⅜	6⅞	+⅛
arnettWins .95e	82	19¾	17½	18⅜	+1⅜
arnettWinst un	71	21	19⅞	21	+1⅜
aside Robbins	121	12⅛	10⅛	12¼	+1½
arFinl Corp	13	7½	7	7½	+½
assettFurn .80a	62	26	25½	25⅞	
ayless Mkts .40	89	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+⅛
eely Corp .48	105	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
eaconPhoto Sv	92	4	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
eehiveMedic El	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	+¼
eelineFash .34	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
ekinsCo .42	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
entley Labs	235	26⅛	24	25½	+1
erkley Bio Eng	18	6	5½	6	+½
erklineCo .40e	40	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
est Products	815	40	35	39	+3

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Betz Labs .20a	452	43½	41	43	+2
Beverage Cann	46	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	—⅛
BeveragMgt .18	28	10½	10	10½	+¾
Bevis Indust	58	2¼	2	2	—¼
Bibb Co	22	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
BigDrum .30	34	10½	9⅜	10½	+1
Bi-Lo Inc	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¾
Billy theKid .09p	32	5¼	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
BioMed Scien	107	44	35	44	+8½
Bird&Son 1.20	4	25	24⅛	25	+¼
BlockDrugA .48	403	17¼	13⅜	16¼	+3⅛
BlueChipStp .24	65	8⅜	8½	8½	—⅛
BobEvanFrm .60	79	21⅜	18¼	21⅜	+3⅛
BohemiaInc .40b	96	17¼	15⅞	16⅞	+⅞
BonAire Indust	24	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
Bonanza Intl	1136	8¼	7⅞	8	+½
Booth Newsp .80	55	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
BoozAllenH .12	39	5½	3⅞	5½	+1⅝
BradenInd .20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Brand Insulation	81	6⅛	5⅛	6	+¾
BrassCraft Mfg	49	17¼	15	17¼	+2¼
BrencoInc .44	17	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
BrinksInc .30	135	11	9½	11	+1¼
Bristol Prod	26	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+1⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	410	7¼	6⅜	7¼	+⅜
BrooksScanin .32	118	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+⅛
BrotherIntl Cp	32	4⅞	4	4⅞	+1
BrownTom Inc	77	6¼	5¼	5⅞	+¼
Browning .50	23	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Brunos Inc	27	8⅞	7⅛	8⅛	+⅜
BuckbeMears .40	414	15⅛	13½	15¼	+1⅞
Buckeyeint .25e	63	6	5⅞	6	
Building&Ld Tec	5	6½	6½	6½	
BuilderInvGp un	21	36	35	35½	+½
BuilderInvGp wt	170	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+¾
BuildingSys .01e	76	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
BurnsRLCp .05e	159	7⅜	6⅜	6⅞	—⅛
Burnup&Sims	732	24	22⅜	24	+1½
Burris Ind	130	6¼	4⅞	6¼	+1⅜
ButlerMfg 1	205	39⅜	37⅜	39	+1⅜
ButlerNat Corp	29	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
CFS Contl Inc	62	16⅜	15	16⅜	+1½
CI RltyInv 1.19e	87	13	12½	13	+¼
CI RltyInv un	42	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—¼
CI RltyInv wt	260	¾	⅜	⅜	
C&R Clothier	300	4½	3½	4¼	+½
CNA LarInv .37e	150	16¼	16	16	—⅛
CNALarw pf2.10	30	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
CP Prod	12	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+¼
CRS Design As	68	6⅜	6	6⅜	+⅛
CabanaCoach Cp	39	2⅜	1¾	2⅜	+⅝
Cable Funding	118	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Cafeterias Inc	15	11	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
Calbiochem	5	11¼	11	11	—¼
CalPacUtil 1.21	19	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
Calprop Corp	36	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+¼
Cambridge Mem	76	9⅜	8¼	9⅜	+1⅛
CameronBwn wt	221	4¼	3¼	4⅛	—⅛
Camin Ind	37	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
Campanelli Ind	27	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
CampTaggs 1.04	119	24½	23	24½	+1½
Canandaig Wine	165	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
CanteenCp .45e	1139	20¼	19½	19⅞	+⅛
Capehart Corp	552	8¼	6	8¼	+2
CapitMtg 2.51e	123	26	25⅛	26	+⅜
CapitalMtge wt	87	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
CapitNatCp .50b	16	26¼	25¼	25½	—¾
Capital Swst	9	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+1
CapitolInt Airwy	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛
CarbonFuel .28	17	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—½
CardinalPet .10e	2	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
CaribnLeiswr .50	43	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1
Carolina Carib	142	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+1
Cayman Corp	228	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
CedarPoint .28e	47	16¼	16	16	—¼
Cencor Inc	440	6½	5⅜	6⅛	+⅛
CentMtgRlt 1.49e	98	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
CentVIPSvc 1.28	27	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
CentronDat Cmp	1691	25½	21	24⅞	+3⅞
Century Labs	24	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
CenturyTel Ent	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ChembrinMf .40	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
ChampParts .13	146	12¼	9⅜	12¼	+2¼
ChanceAB 1.04	53	19	18½	18⅞	—⅜
Channel Cos	716	6⅜	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅝
Charming Shop	36	12	11	12	+1
Chef Pierre	77	12	11	11½	—½
ChemedCorp .44	162	35	33	35⅛	+2¼
Chesapeake Inst	46	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
ChiBrdgIron .80a	766	83½	80	83¼	+⅜
Chieftan Devel	130	11⅛	9⅜	11⅛	+1⅜
ChiltonCorp .16	45	6	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
ChristnSec 5.85e	247	165	164	165	+1
Churchs FrChk	457	9⅜	7⅞	9⅜	+1½
Cinemation Ind	25	2⅜	2	2⅛	—½
CinnFinl .44	125	22	21⅜	21⅝	—⅛
CircleF Ind .40e	37	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
Citation Mfg	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CitznSoRl 75wt	44	6⅜	6½	6½	—
CitznSoRl 77wt	12	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
CitznsUtilA s	63	38	37⅛	38	+⅛
Clarcan Petrol	94	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+⅜
Classifd Finl	94	4½	3⅜	4⅛	+⅜
ClevTrRlt 1.66e	221	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+⅞
ClevTrRIn wt	170	1¼	1	1	+⅛
ClevepakCp .30e	122	11⅛	9⅜	10⅜	+1
Clinical Sciences	97	12¼	10⅜	12¼	+1⅜
Clow Corp .68	57	12⅛	11½	12	—¼
Coast Catamarn	25	6⅞	5⅜	6⅛	+⅜
Coastl Dynamics	53	11⅛	9⅜	11⅛	+1⅝
CoastalInd .20a	40	8	7⅜	8	
Cobe Labs	89	30½	27½	30½	+3
Coburn Optical	489	22⅜	18	22⅜	+4⅜
CocaBtlgLA .43	467	17⅛	14⅞	17⅛	+2⅜
CocaBtlgMla .20	80	9¼	8⅜	9	
CocaBtlgMA .20	52	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
CocaBtlCons .39e	52	17	16	16⅜	+¾
Codex Corp	3	11	10⅜	11	+⅛
Coheren Radiatn	308	12	10	12	+2
ColemanAm Cos	110	8⅛	8	8⅛	
ComShare Inc	26	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Combined Prop	70	5⅜	5½	5½	
ComcastCp A	12	3⅜	3⅜	3½	—
Comdisco Inc	113	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+¾
Comfx Commun	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
CommerceGrp s	14	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	+⅛
CommClrHse .20	66	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
ComiState	17	2½	2⅜	2⅛	+⅛
CommwlTelPa 2	57	22½	22¼	22⅛	+1⅜
CommwlThea .Ja	36	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+⅜
Common Prop	176	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Compreh Comm	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Compusamp Inc	58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Compuscan Inc	87	8½	7⅜	8⅛	+½
Compufax Svcs	113	9¼	7	9⅛	+2¼
Comput Automat	578	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅜
Computer Comm	117	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
Computr Design	176	5½	4⅛	5½	+1⅛
Computer Mach	881	7⅛	5½	7⅛	+2
Computer Trans	64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Computer Usage	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Computrvisn Cp	157	14⅛	9⅜	14	+3½
Comtech Labs	152	15¼	12½	15	+2½

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Comten Inc	92	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+⅜
Concept Inc	27	8½	8	8½	+¼
ConsEquit .14e	19	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
ConsumBldg Mrt	40	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅜
ConsumDist .07h	7	26	23½	26	+2½
Contech Inc	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
Context Ind	28	5⅜	5	5	—⅛
ContlHair Prod	97	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
ContlIllProp 1.38e	592	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+½
ContInfo Sys	7	⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—½
Contran Corp	73	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Cordis Corp	11	29	28	28	
Cornelius Co	114	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CousinsProp .15	119	19⅜	16⅛	19⅜	+3
CraddTerry .66	115	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
Credit Insurers	90	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+¼
Cross Co	125	19	15⅜	19	+3¼
Crown Crafts	43	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	+¾
CrumpEH .10h	99	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+¼
Crutcher Resrcs	816	8⅛	6⅜	7⅞	+1⅛
CullumCos .28	41	9½	8½	9½	+⅞
Cunningham Art	22	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+⅜
CurrentInc Shr	134	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
CurtisNoll .44	319	18⅛	16⅛	18	+1⅜
DairyQueen Str	28	11⅜	11	11⅛	+¼
Damson Oil	327	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅛
Danielint .40	737	27⅜	23	26⅞	+3⅜
Danker Wohlk	27	3½	3¼	3⅛	—⅛
DankerWohlk wt	26	3½	3	3¼	+¼
Damers Inc	44	7⅜	7⅜	7½	—⅛
DannieMob Hom	44	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅜
DartDrug .13	1669	6⅞	5⅜	6⅞	+1⅛
DataCard Cp	11	5	5	5	
Data DesignLab	47	3½	2⅞	3¼	+⅝
Data General	1374	41	35⅛	39⅛	+4⅛
Data 100Corp	513	13⅛	11½	12⅞	+1⅛
Datapoint Corp	168	12¼	10¼	12¼	+1⅜
DavisWtr Waste	7	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
DeLuxeChk .38	574	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+½
DebronCorp .80	46	16⅜	10½	10⅜	+¼
DecisnData Com	957	13⅜	8⅛	13⅛	+5⅜
DecoratorInd .20	34	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+¼
DEKALB Ag .18	800	52½	49	52	+1½
Dehl IntOil	94	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅜
DelaValRlty .33e		9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
DentoMed Ind	206	2⅛	1½	2	+⅜
Diagnostic Data	249	11	10	11	+⅜
DiamCrysSlt .60	19	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	43	10⅜	10	10⅜	—⅛
DickAB Co .44	64	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	+⅝
Digicon Inc	45	3½	3¼	3½	
DigitalComp Con	41	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+⅞
Disc Inc	81	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
Diversfd Earth	98	13½	12½	13	
Docutel Corp	1174	38⅜	33⅛	38	+4½
Dollar General	254	7⅛	7	7	—¼
DominMtg 1.86e	143	17¼	16½	17	
Dominion MR un	31	23	21⅞	22¼	+¾
Dominion MR wt	80	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
Donald Corp	16	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+⅛
Donaldsoninc .60	124	25⅜	25¼	25½	+¼
Donbar Develop	102	4½	4¼	4⅛	+⅛
Donovan Cos .80	12	10¼	9⅜	10¼	+⅜
Dorchester Gas	762	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Doughties Fds	27	4⅛	3½	4½	+⅜
Dow Jones 1	104	29½	28	29⅛	+1½
Downe Commun	185	2⅞	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Downtowner Cp	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	121	13⅜	12⅜	13	—⅛
DuckwallStr .16	53	8⅜	8	8⅜	+⅜
Dunkin Donuts	264	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
DurrFillMed .12	32	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
ECRM Inc		8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
EDS Nuclear	23	9½	7⅜	8⅞	+1
EZ Paint .12a	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
EarlyCalif Ind	80	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Earth Sciences	208	6½	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
EastmetCp .25e	54	9⅛	9¼	9½	+⅛
EconomicLab .31	185	39⅛	39	39⅛	—¼
Education Dev	139	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
ElPasoElec .84	93	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Elbe Systems	39	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
Electro Nucleon	103	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
Elect Transist	30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅜
EllisBros Rest	21	11	10⅜	11	
Emersons Ltd	289	12⅜	7⅜	12⅛	+4¼
EnergyConv Dev	276	8¼	5⅞	8	+2⅜
EnergyConv un	80	11⅛	8¼	11	+2½
Energy Ventures	29	7⅛	7	7	—½
Environ Resrch	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Envirnmtl Sys	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
Erb Lumber Co	22	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
Ethan Allen .55	169	27½	24¼	27½	+3¼
Excelsior IncShr	98	23½	23½	23½	
ExchgBncp .42e	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Exchange OilGs	64	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
Executive Ind	359	5⅜	3½	5¼	+1⅜
Extracorpl Med	56	45½	40	45½	+5½
Fabriclek Inc	78	3⅛	2⅜	3	+⅜
Fabric Wholsale	16	1	1	1	
Fair Lanes	140	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
FairfieldCom Ld	68	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
Falcon Prod	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Faraday Labs	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Farinon Elec	160	29½	27⅜	29⅛	+1½
FarmerBro .24a	35	12½	12	12½	+½
Farr Co	54	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
Fays Drug	46	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+¼
FedIncPrvP .90	93	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	+⅛
Fiberstatics Co	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
FinlSecurGp .27e	61	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
Fingerhut Corp	389	14	11⅜	14	+2¼
Fst Artists Prod	60	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—¼
FstBestCo 1.40e	121	20¼	15⅞	20	+4
FstCommrce 1e	34	25	23	25	
FstComRlty .50e	102	24⅛	23⅜	24⅜	+¾
FstCotRE 1.27e	73	11¼	10⅞	11	+⅛
FstFidelInv .15e	52	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	—¼
FstLincoln Fin	126	3¼	3	3	—¼
FstMississ Cp	311	13½	12⅜	13	+⅜
FstPennMtg wt	64	1	⅞	1	+⅛
FstRealty Inv	77	4½	4¼	4⅜	
Fst Surety Cp	33	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
FstVaMtg 1.36e	67	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛	+1
FstVaMtgTr un	48	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+⅞
FstWestn Finl	66	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+⅜
Fisco Inc .20	209	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
Flexsteel Ind .26	278	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
Flickinger .54	12	12⅜	12⅜	12½	—⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	98	4⅜	4	4½	+½
Florida Glass	81	4½	3⅜	4½	+⅜
FlaGulf Rlty	30	17½	16¼	17½	+1
FloridMngM .10e	95	18	16⅛	18	+1⅜
FloridaTel .56	174	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+1⅛
Florida Wat&Ut	11	1½	1½	1½	
FoodTownStr .16	357	17	13⅜	15⅜	+½
Foodways Nat	82	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	+1⅜
Foothill Grp Inc	45	4½	4	4½	+½
Forest Oil Co	787	15⅜	14¼	14¼	—½
Formigli Corp	59	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	—⅛
FtDearbSec .30e	338	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
ForumRest .10	38	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	+⅜
Fotomat Corp	40	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FranklinEl .15e	102	9⅜	9⅛	9½	+⅜
FranzlaBr Winer	222	22	19⅜	21½	+1⅛
FraserMtg 2.16e	45	17½	17¼	17½	
FredrkHerr .52e	55	8	6⅜	7½	+¾
Fredrks Hollywd	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	—¼
FreemanCarl As	102	5	4⅞	5	
Friedmnind .27r	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Friendlyice .04e	501	25⅜	23⅛	25⅛	+1⅜
Frisch Rest .30b	63	14	12¼	13¼	+1½
FrozenFdExp .28	86	9⅛	6⅞	9	+2⅛
FullerHB .32	95	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Funding System	80	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	—⅜
FunkSeeds .05e	1549	10⅞	9⅜	10⅛	+1
FurrsCafe .15	50	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
GRI Computer	141	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
GTR Corp	95	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
GalaxyCpt Mills	121	8½	5½	8	+2½
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	58	21⅜	21	21¼	—⅜
Garfinckel .88	171	19⅛	17	18⅛	+⅜
Gates Learjet	117	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
GatewayTran .60	28	12½	10½	10⅜	—1½
Geico Corp	203	12⅛	9¼	12¼	+2¼
Gelman Inst	197	4⅜	3⅜	4⅛	+⅞
Gen Automation	477	34⅛	27	33½	+6½
GenAutoPts .37	54	23⅛	21⅜	23¼	+1½
Gen Binding	108	28⅜	25⅜	27½	+1⅜
Gen Capital 8	89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—½
GenComputr Sys	71	6	5	5⅛	—¼
GenCrudeOil .30	259	26½	24⅛	26	—½
GenDatacom Ind	71	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
GenFinSys .05r	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Gen Health Svc	209	6⅜	3⅛	6½	+2⅜
Gen Hobbies	56	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+1⅛
GenericsCp Am	71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Genimar Inc	36	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Genova Inc	23	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Geriatrics Inc	90	8½	7	8¼	+1½
GibsnHoman .26	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Giffen Indust	178	1½	1½	1½	
Gil Bern Ind	7	1	1	1	
GilbertAsso .34e	524	38⅜	34	38½	+4½
Gilford Inst .12	610	9	6½	8⅜	+2¼
GlobetrotCom A	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gold Medallion	12	2⅛	2	2¼	
GoldFieldSA .54e	191	40½	38	38	—2¼
Goodhrt Wil .28e	8	6½	6¼	6¼	
GracoInc .05	44	29	26½	29	+2½
GrahamMagnt s	102	13	10½	12¾	+2¼
Graftree Corp	384	3⅜	2⅜	3⅜	+⅜
Graph Scanning	145	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
Graphic Science	699	8⅜	7⅛	7⅜	—⅛
GreggsFood Pd	33	6	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
GreyAdvrt .50a	207	10¼	8½	9½	+¾
Guardian Chem	20	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90e	131	20⅜	19⅜	22¼	+1
HachChem .10e	101	27½	26	27½	+1
HahnEW .02b	174	17½	16⅛	17½	+1⅛
Hall Frank B .36	546	13½	12	13⅜	+1⅜
Hallmark Grp	132	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
HamilBro Exp	202	13⅛	11⅜	13⅛	+1½
HamilBroExp un	26	14⅛	12½	14⅛	+1½
HamiltonBro Pet	120	33⅛	29	33⅛	+4½
HamilInvT 1.78e	221	18⅛	18⅜	18½	
HamilInvTr 76wt	117	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un	37	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
Hamilt Inv 76un	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
HandyDan Home	28	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
HanovSqRl 1.21e	714	17⅜	17½	17½	
Hardwicke Cos	35	8¼	7½	8¼	+¾
Harlyn rod	36	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Harpr&Row .40	38	7	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Havatam Cig .40	64	7⅜	7½	7½	—⅛
Hawail Corp .40	74	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
HawthrnFin .11e	56	8	7½	8	+¼
Health Ind	368	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+1
Health Tecna	176	2⅜	2⅜	2½	+⅛
Hechinger Co	36	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
Heilig Meyers	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
HenredFurn .60a	32	21	20½	21	
Hers Apparel	4	3	2⅜	3	+¼
HesstonCp .21h	800	24½	19⅜	24½	+4½
Hexcel Corp .43a	164	15⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+1⅜
HiTech Ind	136	4½	3¼	4⅛	+1
Hickory Furnitr	282	8	6⅜	7⅞	+1¼
Hirschhorn Don	246	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+⅜
Holobeam Inc	202	32	17⅛	3	+1⅛
HomeStkPd .64a	130	5¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Homewd Cp .02e	10	½	9	9⅛	+⅛
Hook Drugs .38	42	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅜
HooverCo .76	866	24½	23⅜	24½	+⅜
HorizResrch .01e	61	9	7⅛	8⅜	+1⅛
Hospital Finl	10	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
House of Knit	29	4	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
HousingSysGa s	48	3⅞	2⅜	3	—⅜
Hughes Supply	191	16½	13⅜	16½	+2¾
HuntBldg Corp	64	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	41	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—¼
Hyatt Corp	1639	13⅜	11¼	13	+1⅜
Hyatt Intl	40	9	8	9	+1
Hydroculture In	151	7⅜	7	7⅜	+¼
Hydromatn Filt	18	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+¼
Hydron Pac Ltd	125	3½	2⅜	3½	+1
HysterCo .60	182	22½	20⅛	22½	+1½
IMS Intl	866	13⅜	12	13⅛	+1½
Identicon Corp	5	5	4⅜	5	+⅛
Immuno Scienc	69	9⅜	8¼	9½	—⅛
ImperLand Inv	56	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+⅛
IndepSqSec 1.68a	35	22⅜	21⅜	22	+⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.52e	34	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
Indiana MzgR un	11	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
Indpls Wat 1.40	65	19⅜	19	19⅛	
Industl Fuels	17	3⅛	3	3	
IndustlNucl .05e	77	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	+½
Inforex Inc	888	9⅜	6⅜	8⅞	+2⅛
Informatics Inc	465	4⅞	3⅛	4⅜	+1⅛
Informatn Int	49	13½	10	13⅜	+3⅛
Inform Magnet	49	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅛
Instrument Lab	256	21⅜	19	21	+1⅜
Intel Corp	573	53	40⅛	52	+9⅜
Intercont Energ	11	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Intercrft Ind .20	47	½	7⅛	8	—1⅜
Interdata Inc	247	9⅜	8	9⅛	+1⅛
IntermlGas .27e	69	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
IntAlumIn .16	98	6	4⅛	6	+1⅛
IntBnkWash .25	42	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
IntBkWashA .25	49	7⅜	7	7	—⅛
Int Basic Econ	50	3⅜	2⅜	3⅛	+⅛
Int Dairy Queen	8	6½	6⅛	6½	+½
IntResnDev .05e	71	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Int Scanng Dv	136	6⅛	5	5⅞	+⅜
Int Time Sharng	53	2⅜	2	2⅛	+⅛
Intersil Inc	348	12⅜	9	12⅛	+3⅛
Interway Corp	611	10⅞	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅜
Invent Inc	26	7	6½	7	+¼
InvestrCap .17e	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
InvestCpAm .10e	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Iowa SouUt 1.76	45	25	24½	24⅞	—⅛
Irelands Rest	57	4	3⅜	4	+⅜
Iron Mountain	20	1	1	1	
Ivey JB&Co .52	22	11⅛	11	11	—⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ivy Corp	18	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
JacksFood Sys	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
James River	69	12	10¼	11⅛	+1⅜
Jamesbury .30	41	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+⅛
Javelin Corp	207	4⅛	4¼	4½	+⅛
Jensen Indust	285	5⅛	4⅛	5¼	+1⅛
Jerrico Inc	92	15⅛	12½	15⅛	+2⅜
Jet Air Freight	22	3⅜	3¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jetero Corp	52	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+¼
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	60	16½	15¼	15⅞	—½
Judys Inc	126	2	2	2	
Justice Mt 2.33e	253	23⅜	21	23¼	—1
Justice Mtg un	97	28½	26⅞	27⅛	—1⅜
Justice MtgIn wt	108	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
JustinInd .20	15	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
KMC Mtg 1.23e	16	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
KMC MtgInv un	27	10¼	10	10	—⅛
KMS Indust	510	4⅛	3⅜	4	+⅛
Kaiser Steel	635	13	10	12⅞	+2⅞
Kallestad Labs	41	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+⅜
Kalvar Corp	107	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
KamanCo A .28	40	15	14½	15	+¼
Kamparnds Am	97	14¼	13¼	13⅜	
Kearney Treckr	145	5½	5	5½	+½
Kellwood Co .72	65	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅛
Kennington Ltd	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Kennedy Cohen	85	13	10½	13	+2¼
Key Pharmceut	54	3⅛	2⅜	3¼	+¼
Keydata Corp	44	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+½
Keyes Fibre .90	52	13½	13⅛	13½	+¼
KeystneCent .10e	58	2⅛	2	2⅜	+⅜
KeysCustFd .20e	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Kystone Int .25	98	15⅛	13⅜	15⅛	+2
KeystoneOTC Fd	184	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+¼
Knape&Vogt .70	62	14	13	13	—1
Koger Propert	58	23⅛	20¼	23¼	+3
KornFerry Inf	13	7½	7	7½	+½
Koss Corp	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
KruegerWA .44	13	9	8⅜	9	+⅜
Kuhlman Cp .40	360	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+⅛
Kustom Electron	406	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
LMF Corp .10	166	5⅜	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
LQ Motor Inns	112	8	7	7⅞	+⅞
LVO Cable	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	65	31¼	28½	31¼	+2⅜
Ladd Petrol	1721	8¼	5⅛	8⅛	+2⅞
Lafayette Unit	42	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
LancastrCol .32b	240	12	11	11	—¾
Lance Inc .46	121	25⅜	23½	25⅜	+2
Lanchart Ind	48	4⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—½
Land Resources	107	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅜
Lane Co .52	70	19½	18⅜	19½	+1⅜
Laser Link Corp	18	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
LawrysFds .16	42	8¼	6⅜	8¼	+1½
LawsonProd .02e	214	20½	16⅜	20	+3⅛
Lawter Chem .40	121	37	32½	37	+4½
Lazare Kaplan	22	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+½
Leadville Corp	229	10⅜	9¼	9½	—⅜
Lee Pharmaceut	76	15½	11⅜	15¼	+3½
LeewayMot .32	28	16⅜	16	16	—1
LeggPlatt .24	338	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+¼
Leisure Dynam	116	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Levingstn Ship	62	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
Lexitron Corp	67	10½	8⅜	10¼	+1⅜
Liberty Homes	308	4⅛	2⅜	4⅛	+1⅜
Life Sciences	19	3	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Lightolier Inc	14	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
LilChamp Food	44	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+⅞
Lin Broadcastg	774	7½	6⅛	7	+⅞
LincMtgInv .95e	53	7⅜	7½	7¼	
LincPlacFd .64e	92	21	20¼	21	+½
LindalCeda Hom	12	5½	4¼	5½	+1¼
LionCntry Safari	87	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Lippincott .16a	15	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
Listfex Cp A	72	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅜
Loctite Cp .08	135	53⅜	50½	53⅜	+3
Log Etronics	12	4½	4½	4½	
Logicon Inc	94	4⅜	3¼	4⅜	+1
Longchamp Inc	130	3½	3¼	3½	
LaLdOffExp B	155	6	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
Lowes Co .12	354	57	50½	56	+5½
MB Assoc	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+½
MCI Communcat	233	5⅞	5⅜	5⅛	—⅛
MFY Indust .06e	59	3½	3⅜	3⅛	+⅛
MLS Ind Inc	376	4	2⅜	4	+1¼
M&T Mtg 1.14e	93	11⅜	11	11⅜	
MSI Data Corp	140	7⅞	6½	7⅛	+1⅜
MTSSystems .10	17	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
MackStrs .12e	53	7½	7	7½	+⅛
Macrodata Cp	41	8½	7⅜	8¼	+½
MadisonGE 1.08	29	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
MainDollar Strs	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
MainLineFleet s	72	7	5⅜	6	—1
MajorRlty .05e	222	5	5	5	
MallinckrdCh .24	214	42	38	42	+3⅜
MaplePress .13	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
Marcus Corp	27	10	9	10	+1
MargLaMod .10e	5	4	3⅞	4	
Marine Colloids	15	6½	6½	6½	
Marine Protein	157	6⅞	5¼	6⅞	+1⅜
MaritimeFr Car	718	21⅛	17¼	20⅞	+3⅞
MarkFour Home	214	5⅜	4⅛	5¼	+¾
Mary Kay	289	29¼	28¼	29	+½
MauiLd & Pinap	76	7¼	5⅜	7¼	+1⅜
May Petrol	93	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
McCormick .32a	70	41	40	41	
McDowllEnt .10e	55	13¼	12⅛	12⅞	—½
McMoran Expl	147	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	
McQuayPfex .70	94	14½	14½	14⅞	+¼
Measurex Corp	352	27⅜	24⅛	27⅛	+2⅝
Medcom Inc	151	16⅛	14⅛	15¼	+¾
MedianMtg 1.27e	173	11⅜	11	11⅝	+⅛
Medline Ind	38	9¼	8¼	9¼	+1
Medtronic	304	50	47½	49	+1
MerchantInc .64	104	15¼	14	15	+⅞
Meridian Inv	23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—½
Mervyns 2	91	30⅜	27	30⅛	+3⅜
MeyerFred .30b	157	18½	17⅜	18⅛	+⅞
Microdata Cp	134	2⅜	2½	2½	—¼
Microform Data	267	7	5⅜	7	+1⅜
MicrowaveSem s	154	9	5⅜	8	+2⅜
MidAminds .20e	52	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
MidCont Rlty	44	17⅜	16½	17⅛	—⅛
MidTexComm s	104	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
Midland Cap	91	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+⅛
MidwestDist A	454	5	3½	5	+1⅜
MidwstFidel .36	19	13½	12½	13½	+1
MilliporeCp .14	354	50⅛	48	50⅛	+2½
MinnplsGas 1.54	107	23⅜	22⅜	22½	—¾
Minnesota Fab	62	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+½
Minnetonka Lab	185	4⅛	3⅛	4½	+1⅜
MiracleRec Eqp	50	6½	5⅜	6½	+⅛
Mr Steak	110	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜
MrsSmithsP .11e	33	12¼	10	12¼	+2¼
Mobile America	41	8⅛	7⅛	7⅜	+½
Mobile Home .50	20	7	6¼	6¼	—¾
Modern Merch	296	12½	10¼	12¼	+2

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ModulineIntInc	78	7	6¼	6½	+¼
MogulCorp .24	97	24½	19¼	23½	+4¼
Molex Inc	116	36⅛	32¼	36⅛	+4
Monarch Ind	18	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+1
Monfort Colo	183	6⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅜
Monroe Group	11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	—⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	92	8½	7⅜	8½	+⅜
MontgStSec .39e	379	23½	22⅜	23⅛	+¼
MooreCorp .80	275	56½	56	56	
MooreSam .24	45	23⅜	23	23⅜	+¾
MorFlo Ind	65	4	4	4	
Moran Bros	26	7½	7¼	7¼	—½
MorganAdh .01e	32	14	11½	14	+2½
MorrisonInc .48a	59	23⅜	21½	22⅜	+1
MtgAssoc .20	135	15	14	15	+1
MtgInvWsh 2.48e	247	17¼	16½	16½	—⅛
MtgInvWash wt	52	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
MtgeTrAm wt	134	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+⅛
Mostek Corp	500	28	20	27⅛	+7½
Motion Ind	40	19½	17	19½	+2½
MotClubAm .14	93	12½	10½	12½	+2¼
Moxie Ind	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MurphMtrF .15e	28	7	5½	7	+1½
MyToy Co	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Myers Ind .08e	73	5½	5¼	5½	
Mylan Labs	41	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
NFF Corp .05e	89	6	5	6	+1
NHA Inc	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
NRG Inc	57	6¼	6	6	—¼
Nathans Famous	41	2½	2¼	2½	+½
NatConven Str	20	9	8	9	+1
Nat CSS	146	28⅛	24⅛	28⅛	+3⅛
Nat Data Corp	197	28⅛	27¼	27⅞	—¼
Nat Liberty	625	9⅜	7⅛	9⅛	+2⅛
NatLiving Cent	186	8⅜	7⅜	8½	+1
NatMedical Care	23	10⅜	10	10	—⅛
NatMeridian Svc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
NatMineSvc .40	44	8	7⅛	8	+⅜
NatMigeFd 1.45e	180	13½	12⅛	13½	+⅛
Nat Patents	2225	10	6⅛	10	+3⅜
Nat Ut&Ind .90	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
NeedhmHarp .54	171	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+½
Neutrogena Cp	61	6½	5⅞	6½	+⅜
NewAmFd .15a	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
NewEngGE 1.24	385	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
NJ NatGas 1.24a	78	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+¼
NewPennEx .22e	70	6½	6	6½	+⅛
NewellCos .50	20	10½	10	10¼	+⅛
Nicolet Instrum	102	7	6⅜	7	+⅜
NielsenAC A .32	432	31⅜	29½	31⅜	+1
NielsenAC B .32	381	30½	28⅛	30½	+⅛
Nobility Homes	115	10⅜	7½	10¼	+3⅜
Noble Affiliates	47	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	
Nolex Corp	125	5½	4⅞	5⅜	+⅜
NorCalSav&Ln s	129	17½	17¼	17⅜	
NorCaroNG .30	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
NorEurpOil .10e	49	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Northeast Pet	186	6½	6¼	6⅛	—¼
NoStaBancp .33h	149	17⅛	13⅜	17⅛	+3⅞
NorthrpKing .16e	779	42⅛	38⅜	41½	+2¼
NwstNatGas .66	356	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
NwstFinInv un	122	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
Noxell Cp .40	137	51	47	51	+4
Nuclear Resrch	16	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
OCG Technology	3	1½	1½	1½	
Oakwood Home	87	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	+1⅛
OceanDrExp .20	221	60¼	56	57⅜	+1⅜
Ocean Explor	49	7¼	6	7	+1
Ocean Expl pf	28	7¼	6⅜	7¼	+1¼
Ocean Fisheries	25	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
Ocean Oil&Gas	26	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
Oceanogr Maricl	41	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+¼
Offsh Logistic	257	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	—⅜
Ogilvy Mathr .60	63	17½	16	17½	+1½
OhioFerroAl .40	28	8	7½	7⅜	—⅛
Oil Shale Corp	978	3⅜	3½	3⅜	—⅛
Omega-Alpha	218	2⅜	2	2⅜	+⅜
Omni Spectra	42	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
Optel Corp	48	6½	5½	5⅜	—1
Optical Coatg Lb	107	17¼	14¼	17	+2¼
Optical Radiatn	16	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+¼
Orbanco Inc	51	18¼	15	18	+3
OreFreezDry Fd	63	2	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	89	6½	5⅛	6¼	+1
Orrox Corp	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
OtterTailPw 1.48	69	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Overmyer .24	40	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—⅛
OverseasNat Air	62	4	3⅜	3⅞	
Oxford Labs	89	15½	13	15½	+2½
Ozite Corp	249	7⅛	5⅞	7	+1⅛
PVO Intl Inc	5	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+⅛
PabstBrew .84	847	61	57⅞	59⅞	+2⅛
PaccarInc .40a	104	33⅛	32¼	33½	+⅜
PacesettrBld Sy	28	5⅜	5½	5½	
Pacesetter Ind	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Pac&South Br	61	9⅛	8	8½	+½
PacAmShr .27e	105	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Pac Amer Ind	57	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
PacCoastHold s	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
PacGamRob 1.08	464	20⅛	18½	20⅛	+1⅜
Pac Lumber 1.08	82	36	34⅛	35⅜	+1
PacSoMtg .25e	275	11¼	11	11	
Pamex Fds Inc	130	4⅜	3⅛	4⅛	+⅜
Pan Ocean Oil	536	14⅛	12½	14⅛	+2⅛
Pandick Press	62	5⅛	3	4⅛	+1½
ParkOhioInd .40	37	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
Parker Drilling	698	25	22⅜	22⅜	—½
Parkview Gem	15	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Patrick Petrol	655	7½	5⅜	7	+1⅜
PaulRever 1.09e	74	15½	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
Pauley Petrolm	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
PayLessDrg .30	39	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Pay n Pak .19e	173	14⅛	10¼	14⅛	+4
Pay n Save .20	284	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+⅜
PaylessCash .20	255	18¼	16	18⅛	+2⅛
Paysaver Catalg		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PeachtreeDrs .12	234	10½	7⅛	10⅛	+2⅛
PeaveyCo .70	414	15⅜	13¼	15⅛	+1⅜
Peine Oil	95	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	—⅛
Penn Corp	70	8	6⅜	8	+1½
PennGsWat 1.35	48	18¼	18	18	—⅛
PennzOffshGs B	3301	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Pentair Indust	44	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
PerryDrug Strs	150	6	5⅛	6	+⅜
PetersonH&H .27	436	22⅛	20½	22⅛	+1½
Petro Lewis	646	9⅛	6⅞	9⅛	+2⅛
Phoenix Candy	30	4	3⅛	4	+⅜
PhoneMate Inc	218	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	—⅛
Pic n Save Cp	21	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+⅛
PiedmontAvia s	97	6⅜	6	6⅛	+⅛
Pinehurst Corp	62	2⅜	2	2	
Pinkertons .78a	307	27½	26	28½	—1
Pioneer Wstn	217	9½	8⅜	9½	+⅜
Piper Indust	2	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
Pizza Inn	371	5⅜	5	5⅞	+⅜
Planet Oil Min	5	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
Planned Mktg	421	18⅛	14⅛	18⅛	+3⅛
Plus Prod .15e	41	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
PollutCon Walt	44	11½	10½	10¾	+¼
Popell Bros .40	25	5⅜	4⅞	5	—⅛
Post Corp .48	28	12¼	10½	12¼	+1⅜
Power Test Corp	25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Presto Products	51	13	12½	12½	
PrestonTruck .24	84	28	23½	27½	+3

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PrimaryMd Com	96	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Prochemco Inc	28	3⅜	3½	3½	—⅛
Professnl Golf	161	3	2⅜	3	+⅛
ProgressCp .04h	582	14⅜	11⅛	14⅛	+3⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	29	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
Publishers Co	220	2¼	1⅛	2	+⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	32	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+1¼
Puritan Bennett	52	63	62	62	—⅛
Putnm Duo Cap	40	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Qonaar .40	14	8	7½	7½	—½
Quaker Chem .64	28	22	18⅛	22	+3⅛
QualityInns Int	36	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
QueenCasual .32	39	11⅛	9⅞	11⅛	+1⅛
Quotron System	56	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
RLI Corp	64	8½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
RPM Inc .12	63	15⅜	11⅜	15⅜	+4
RSR Corp	8	5	3	5	+2
Radiation Tech	158	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Ragen Precison	64	7⅜	6⅜	7¼	+½
Rahall Commun	38	5½	4⅜	5½	+¾
Rainbow Resrcs	275	7½	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	54	5⅛	5	5¼	+⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	122	6	5⅜	5⅞	+⅜
Ratner Corp .30	107	9	7½	8¼	+⅜
Raychem Corp	160	206	190	206	+16
RayGoInc s	143	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
RaymondCp .20b	86	20½	16½	20½	+4½
Rayne Ind	26	2	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Real Est Data	45	8½	7½	8⅛	+⅛
RltMtgPac 1.68e	108	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
Recognition Eq	1768	6	3⅞	6	+2⅛
Redactron Corp	249	10⅞	8	10⅞	+2⅜
Redken Labs	139	21⅛	19	20⅜	+1⅜
Retac Tech Dev	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Refresh Mach	43	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
RegencyElec .30	356	19	15⅛	19	+3⅜
Rehab Corp	22	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+½
RelianceUniv .56	59	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
RepHousing .08	57	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Research Fuels	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
ReserveOil Min	34	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+⅜
RetailMerch .02h	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
RevellInc .10r	42	10½	8⅛	10½	+1⅜
Rex Plastics	63	6½	5⅜	6½	+⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	359	45⅜	43⅜	45⅜	+1½
Ringaround Pds	250	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1
Rival Mfg .72	392	[illegible]	24⅛	28⅛	+4⅞
RoadwayExp .20	703	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
RobrisnDisSy .24	19	13½	12⅜	13	—½
Rocket Resrch	31	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
RocorIntl .15e	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Rodac Corp	257	11⅛	8⅞	11⅛	+2⅛
RollinsBHunt .29	160	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1½
Rosemount Inc	45	9½	9½	9½	+¼
Rouse Co	1189	14	13⅛	14	+¾
Rowan Ind	54	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
RoweFurn .35	31	10½	10	10½	—½
Rucker Pharm	81	18	17	18	+1
RussellStover .42	221	20⅛	19	20⅛	+1⅛
Rykoff SE .20	108	9½	8	9½	+1½
S&S Corp .04e	22	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
SafeguardAuto .20	15	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
Saga Adminst	682	7⅜	5⅞	7½	+1⅜
Salem Cpt Mills	41	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+⅛
Samsonite .30	192	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+1
Saxton Prod	32	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
Scan Data	324	2½	1⅞	2⅜	+1
SchererRP .12	86	34	32⅛	34	+1⅜
Schieldahl	75	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
SchollInc .44	196	32½	27	32⅛	+5¼
Scottish Inns Am	256	11½	10½	11⅛	+¾
Scotts Liq Gold	1031	10⅜	6⅜	9⅜	+2⅞
Scripto Inc	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Sea Pines	43	14½	12¼	14⅛	+1⅛
Sea World	389	22⅜	19½	22½	+3⅛
Sealed Air	97	10½	10	10⅛	+⅛
SeeburgIndA .60	327	17⅜	14	17⅜	+3½
Selscom Delta	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
SelfSvcRest .12e	269	26½	21⅜	25	+2½
Seneca Foods	32	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
Sensormatic	119	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Serv Merchand	77	14⅜	12¼	14⅛	+2
Servicemstr .18e	30	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Servico Inc	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
SevenUpCo .43	310	31	27⅛	31	+3½
ShakleeCp .02e	147	17⅜	14⅜	17⅛	+2⅛
ShelterCorp Am	57	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
ShipperDisp .32	53	8½	8½	8½	
Shirley Atlanta	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
ShoneyBigB .16	130	15	14	14⅜	+⅞
Shorewood Corp	85	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+⅞
SigmaIntl .10	44	16	14⅜	15⅜	+1
Sigmaform Cp	16	7½	7	7½	+⅛
Signor Corp	162	6⅜	5⅛	6⅜	+⅞
Siliconix Inc	46	7⅜	6½	7	+⅛
Silvercrest Ind	31	4¼	3½	4¼	+¾
Simera Corp	12	1⅜	1	1	—⅜
SimpsonInd 1	50	11	10½	11	+½
SlaterElec .20	15	9	8⅜	9	+¼
Slaughter Bro	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Smithfield Foods	719	3⅛	2	3¼	+1⅛
SnaponTool .40	478	59⅜	56⅛	59	+2½
SolidState Scient	1466	15	12½	15	+2½
SolomonSam Co	23	7	6⅜	6⅞	—⅛
SonocoProd .46	42	32½	31½	32½	+1
SorgPrinting .30	27	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+⅞
Soundscriber Cp	34	2⅛	2	2	
SourceCap .55e	174	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
SourceCap pf2.40	130	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
Southeastn Inns	20	3	3	3	
Southn Airwy	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
SouthnUnion Pd	247	24	21¼	22½	+1
Southld Eqty	129	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅞
SouthIndPap .36	42	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—⅛
Sthwst Airlines	177	3½	2¼	3⅛	+⅛
Sowst Factories	95	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
SowstGasCp 1	154	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
Southwst Leasng	38	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅜
Southwstn Rsch	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Spacelabs Inc	46	9	8½	9	
Spartan Foods	46	18½	16	18½	+2½
Spectra Physics	552	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
Spectral Dynam	24	15½	15	15⅛	—⅛
Spectronics Inc	52	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
Speidl News .17e	203	9½	8⅜	9	—⅜
Speril Drug	14	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	—⅛
Spiral Mtl	45	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Sportcoach Cp	71	5⅛	3⅜	5⅛	+1⅜
Stanadyne .84	35	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
StdPoors Sec	260	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞	+⅛
Std Havens	291	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Std Microsystm	18	3⅛	3½	3½	
StdRegister 1	74	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Standun Inc	253	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Steak and Ale R	435	31	25⅛	31	+5
SteakandBrew	66	9	8	8½	—¼
SteaknShake .20	213	10⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Sterling Comm	52	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Sterner Lighting	61	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+½
StewartInfo .68	11	9½	9	9½	+½
Stewrt Sandwich	100	13½	8¼	12⅜	+4⅛
Storage Technol	1104	18¼	14⅛	17⅞	+2⅞
Story Chemical	74	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
Stratford Texas	71	7⅜	7	7¼	+¼

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Subaru Amer	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SugardaleFd .16	48	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅜
Sunlite Oil Ltd	85	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
Sunset Ind	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
SunshineJr Strs	30	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
Super Dlr Strs	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
SuperiorEl .23r	176	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+⅛
Supradur .20	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Supreme Eq	76	19½	18	19	+1
Swedlow Inc	590	15	10	14⅜	[illegible]
SynerconCp .30r	40	10⅛	10	10⅛	+¼
Syracuse China	39	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
SzaboFoodSvc	66	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅜
TIME DC .60	42	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅜
TIME DC pf.72	33	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
TMCMtgIn .75e	198	24⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
Taco Bell	226	10	9⅛	10	
Tally Corp	578	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	
TampaxInc 1.08	860	112	109	112	+1½
Tassaway Inc	418	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
Taylor Rent .12	6	9⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
TaylorWine .50	791	51⅛	47⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
Teeg Resrch	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Telco Mktg Svcs	252	10⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+2
Tele Comunicat	187	9⅜	8⅛	9	—⅛
Telecom s	92	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅜
Telecommun Ind	20	6⅛	5⅛	6	—⅛
Telecredit Inc	98	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
TelUtilWash s	78	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
Telerent Lea .07	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Teltronics Svcs	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Tenneco Offshre	529	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅜
Terra Resources	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
TexFstMtg 1.82e	77	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Texint Airl	54	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Texscan Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Textoneinc s	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Thetford Corp	27	8	8	8	
Tia Maria	29	4⅛	3⅛	4	
Tiburon Vintner	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Tiffany&Co .26	127	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Tipperary Corp	89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Titan Group	139	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Tocom Inc	43	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	94	6	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Tony Lama Co	154	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Tossys Intl	14	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Towle Mfg .60	38	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Tracor Inc	241	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
Tran Oh Fin .20e	79	9⅛	8	9	+1
TranscnGas 1.12	1502	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Transconti Oil	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Transocean Oil	490	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
Transport Pool	532	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Travel Equip s	48	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+1⅛
TriChem Inc	92	14⅛	11⅛	14	+2⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Triangle Corp	200	8⅛	7⅛	8	—⅛
Triton O&G	356	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
TropixToss s	16	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
TrustMtge Cp	34	9	7⅛	9	+1⅛
Tymshare Inc	461	10⅛	7⅛	10⅛	+2⅛
Tyson Foods	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	96	8	8	8	
UB Finl .48	23	16	15	16	+1
UMF Systems	49	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
USF Invest 2.74e	318	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
USF Investrs wt	165	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
USF Investrs un	30	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
Ultrasonic Sys	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Under Sea Ind	12	6	6	6	
UniCapital .12	277	10⅛	7⅛	10	+2⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	61	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
IonItl Inc	83	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
Unimet Corp s	107	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
UnionSplCp 1	50	18⅛	17⅛	18	+⅛
Unit ArtTheo .16	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
UnitCoin Svcs	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
UnitCommun s	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
UnitKenoM .30e	88	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
US Banknot .30b	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
US Surgical Cp	29	4⅛	3⅛	4	
US TruckLin .54	358	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
Univ Foods 1	14	15	14⅛	15	
Univ Gas&Oil	48	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Univ Instru .20	101	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+2
Univ Mob Svcs	229	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
UnivSecur Inst	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Vacco Indust	12	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	31	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Vail Assoc	36	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Valley Forge Cp	55	4⅛	3⅛	4	—⅛
VanDyk Resrch	51	12	9⅛	12	+2⅛
VanShaack .26	87	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
VonceSander .40	26	6	6	6	
VanWyck Int	16	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Varisystems Cp	64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
VaughnJack .08e	10	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Velcro Ind .40	156	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
VeloBind Inc	164	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
VentronCp .40	32	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Victoria Stations	246	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1⅛
Video Sys	35	3½	3½	3½	
VindaleCp .05h	33	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Va Intl	22	16	16	16	
Visual Sciences	81	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+1
Volume Shoe .26	272	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
WD Forty .15e	188	22	17	22	+5
Wagner Mining	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Walbro Cp .18e	35	6¼	5½	5½	—½
WalkerScott .07e	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJimInv .90e	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
WalterJimInv un	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Wangco Inc	219	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
Wash Homes	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
WashNGas 1.04	73	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Wash Scientif	177	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
Waste Mngemnt	419	19	17⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
Waste Resources	106	6	4	6	+1⅜
Wavetek	30	11⅛	9	11	+2
WaxmanInd .03e	332	8⅛	7	7	—1⅛
Webb Resrcs	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Weco Developmt	151	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Weeden Co .40a	193	8⅛	6⅞	7	—1⅛
Weight Wtchr .12	176	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	22	15¼	14⅛	15¼	+⅛
WellsFargM wt	424	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Werner Cont .15e	258	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
West Co .10	43	13	11½	13	+1½
Westchestr Cp	13	4½	4½	4½	
Westcoast Pet Lt	147	6⅛	5½	5⅛	—½
Wstn Co No Am	50	12	11⅛	11⅛	
Westn Digital	197	10¼	9	10⅛	+1⅛
Westn Gear	85	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
WstnMtgInv .81e	53	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
WnPublish .60b	189	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1⅛
WestmrdCoal .80	254	21⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
WetterauFd .36r	32	20⅛	20	20⅛	
White Shield	275	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Whitney Fld Std	411	8¼	7⅛	8	+½
WienAirAlaska	511	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Wiener Corp .21	16	11	9⅛	11	+1½

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

MARKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

'Tokyo Capital Market and Nomura Securities Co"

THE Japanese economy is shifting from a quantity-oriented economy to a quality-oriented one, and is rapidly becoming internationalized. The Japanese securities industry has ceased to be insular and become world-wide in its nature. Tokyo is emerging as one of the world's most important capital markets today.

In the 1960s Japan used to raise money for big projects in European and U.S. capital markets, but today foreign firms, financial institutions and government organizations are turning to the Tokyo capital market for funds.

The Japanese Government has been promoting the capital outflow by taking measures by stages to authorize Japanese financial institutions and individual investors to acquire freely stocks and bonds on the world's major exchanges: it authorized investment trusts in April, 1970, insurance companies in January, 1971, and general investors in July, 1971.

Today foreign securities firms are permitted to operate in Japan subject to the same regulations and conditions applicable to Japanese counterparts.

In December, 1970, the Asian Development Bank, headquartered in Manila, Philippines, issued yen-denominated bonds (worth 6,000 million yen) on the Japanese market, with Nomura Securities Co. acting as a main underwriter. This was the first time a non-Japanese major financial institution had issued bonds in Japan after World War II. The cumulative amount of the Asian Development Bank yen bonds issued here so far has reached a total of 26,000 million yen.

In June, 1971, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) issued yen-denominated bonds worth 11,000 million yen in Tokyo, and as of mid-July, 1973, the World Bank has floated yen bonds here six times, worth a total of 98,000 million yen.

In July, 1972, the Australian Government issued yen-denominated national bonds on the Tokyo capital market.

In many of the international capital-raising projects, Nomura Securities played a leading role as Japan's foremost securities underwriter, dealer and broker.

Nomura Securities accounts for 20 percent of all transactions on Japanese stock exchanges, 30 percent of stocks and bonds underwritten on the local market, 40 percent of Japan's total investment funds, and nearly 50 percent of the cumulative investments. It has underwritten 55 percent of all Japanese securities which have so far been issued in foreign currencies on overseas markets.

The services of Nomura Securities are characterized by its emphasis on research. Findings of in-depth research are provided by the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics—Japan's first and foremost think-tank. The Nomura Research Institute has many research specialists in a variety of socio-economic fields—industry, economics, engineering and life sciences. It undertakes research projects for foreign clients, too.

Nomura Securities is expanding its role as an international financier. Its own overseas service network covers all major financial marketplaces of the world —New York, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore.

TOKYO—As a result of adjustments made possible by yen upvaluation, imports of foreign products into Japan have been increasing. That is, foreign goods which have in the past been considered by the public as being out of reach are now available at prices people can afford to pay. List prices on such items as Scotch whisky, cosmetics, golf goods and automobiles have been reduced. As a result, a brisk rise is being realized in sales.

In 1972, the increase in volume of imports, as compared with 1971, amounted to 40 percent. It is expected that this rate of growth will continue for the time being. As the principal causes which are making such growth possible, such factors many be cited as the increase of the national income and the effects of yen upvaluation, as well as the general efforts being made by the Government and commercial circles to restrain exports and encourage imports.

JETRO (Japan External Trade Organization) is distributing an informative guide book series called "JETRO MARKETING SERIES." There is also another series called "JAPAN'S POTENTIAL MARKET SERIES." The latter series describes the potentialities of the Japanese market in respect to Japanese products ranging from whiskies to farm machinery, giving details in compact form of the market size, competitive situation and distribution, as well as other information concerned with imports.

On their part, trading firms and other enterprises of all types are devoting greater attention to the import trade. Import sections have been established in the various firms. Already existing departments are also being reinforced. In respect to whisky, for example, the various whisky and beer companies of Japan are now importing foreign whiskies and wines, and placing large advertisements in newspapers and other media to that effect. In other fields, Sony Corporation has taken up the import of "Whirl Pool" products.

It is not only in the field of imports of foreign products that brisk activity is being seen in Japan. In all categories of business, there are an increasing number of establishments of Japanese branch con joint venture companie

Much is being expect Japanese financial ma international stage of At present, no less th eign banks maintain t Japan, while 64 other resentative offices.

In the field of secu attention is being acco forthcoming foreign st listed on the Tokyo change. These foreign clude Dow Chemic GTE, IV, Internation and their movement closely watched with terest.

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'The Sumitomo Bank on the Domestic and International Scenes'

General

THE Sumitomo Bank is a leader not only of domestic banking in Japan but also of international banking business.

Through its 182 branches in Japan, six overseas branches and agencies, three overseas representative offices and two overseas subsidiaries, the Bank provides a full range of banking services for commercial corporations, governmental departments and institutions, and individuals.

Among commercial banks in Japan, Sumitomo comes first in terms of profit and third in terms of deposits. Internationally, it is one of the ten largest banks in the free world measured in terms of deposits.

The total deposits as of 31st March, 1973 amounted to 4,749,491 million yen ($17,862 million), an increase of 25.2% over the preceding year. The amount of deposit per employee was the highest among all commercial banks in Japan, indicating working efficiency of the Bank. The Bank's loan business has smoothly expanded with the growth of deposits. Total loans as of 31st March, 1973 amounted to 3,937,607 million yen ($14,809 million), an increase of 26.7% over the preceding year. The Bank makes loans to a broad range of industrial, commercial and individual customers.

The Bank's corporate clients include major companies in the fields of steel, machinery, electric, chemical, shipbuilding, construction, mining, wholesale trading, retail and others.

The Bank diversified its business by establishing companies for the handling of credit cards, leasing, computer services, consulting services and other bank-related services.

International Activities

Of Japan's many commercial banks, the Sumitomo Bank was the first (in 1893) to deal in foreign exchange to meet the requirements of the Japanese residing in California, U.S.A. Sumitomo was also the first among Japan's commercial banks to establish overseas branches and subsidiaries. Thus, one of the chief characteristics of the Sumitomo Bank is the emphasis it places on international transactions.

After the second world war, this policy has been consistently followed and further ample proof has been provided.

It has expanded its overseas branch network to the maximum extent permitted by the Ministry of Finance, establishing overseas subsidiaries and taking participation in foreign banking institutions.

The Bank now has branches in London, Düsseldorf, Hong Kong and Singapore, agencies in New York and San Francisco, representative offices in Chicago, Sydney and Vienna, and subsidiaries in California, and in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

During 1973, the Sumitomo intends to open a branch in Brussels and representative offices in Mexico City and Jakarta.

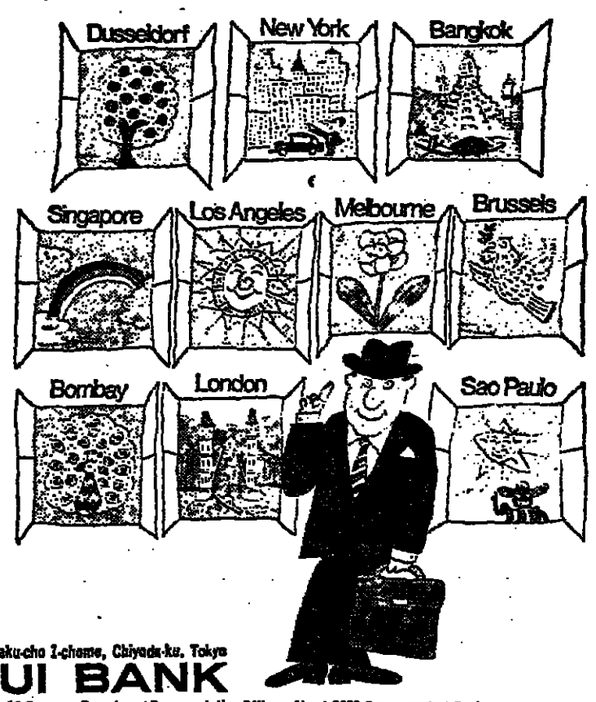
With this overseas network, the Bank is actively involved in export-import financing, and is playing an important role in the development of Japan's international trade. The Sumitomo Bank also actively participates in Euro-Financing. The Bank provides medium-and-long term loans for Governments, Governmental institutions, public works organizations and multinational enterprises in many parts of the world.

In the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market, the Bank maintains a leading position in interbank transactions and its share of the market is no less than 20%.

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and the leading financial centers of the world

Wherever you are, we're your window to what's what in business. In Japan. And throughout the world. Promising markets?
We have up-to-date studies. Trade and financing?
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We have complete computerized data on each them. And whatever your inquiry may be, dire communications between our overseas offices our head office will expedite it. Get in touch w the action. Get in touch with Mitsui Bank.



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Daiwa has the international expertise necessary for a wide range of investment banking requirements

Everyone knows the full extent of the growth of the Tokyo capital market.

But did you know that as a securities underwriter and distributor in this strong-growing economy, Daiwa is an important factor?

The volume of business Daiwa handles yearly in all comprehensive service categories amply testifies to its size and its standing.

Typical of our many activities in investment banking, for example, is the second Asian dollar bond issue last October. This followed the first in December of 1971.

This $20 million Singapore Government issue was very successful, being sold mainly in the Asian capital market.

Similarly, we have also managed and placed U.S. dollar private bond issues among Japanese institutional investors for foreign borrowers.

Scaled-up activities in each office of our world-wide network place us in an advantageous position to offer full servicing in investment banking in all international capital markets.

Even so, you will find us further expanding as a fund supplier and international financier to meet the diversified, growing needs of issuers everywhere.

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Turning needs into realities is the core of our progressive business philosophy. "K" Line adopted a 40-foot container, for example, that appreciably lowers shippers' costs. We've been a pioneer in developing world trade by providing specialized ships. And we've steadily augmented our fleet in line with shippers' needs.

At the same time, we've established important tri-nation routes. Set up on-the-spot representatives or agents. Launched joint venture operations with similar enterprises abroad. And made our know-how readily available.

"K" Line turns needs into realities. And world trade is a little better for it.

"K" LINE (KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA, LTD.)

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The Market Guide to Japan is continued on Pages 1

MARKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

'A Subsidiary in Japan Pays off'

T. F. Wiley, President of S. C. Johnson in Canada, was the General Manager of Johnson's Japanese subsidiary from 1964 to 1967. He remains in close contact with Japanese operations and has revisited Japan in the past year. Mr. Wiley's background offers some valuable insight into Japanese business methods, as is revealed in the following interview.

How did S. C. Johnson first set up its Japanese subsidiary?

We bought an existing Japanese wax manufacturing company in 1962 and added some of our product lines to its output. At that time, we were in rare company. There were very few wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries in Japan and they were generally not favored by the government. Of course, this situation has changed.

Why did Johnson's want a Japanese subsidiary?

Basically, we wanted to contribute to, and be part of, a growing market. We conducted a number of studies on the Japanese market over a two-year period, including visits to Japan. Our conclusion was that the market had great potential that could be met more effectively with on-site production rather than imports. We were able to bring the necessary financial and technical resources to the company we bought, so we could take advantage of this opportunity.

Has the Japanese operation been profitable?

Yes. The initial investment was quite small but the growth in sales and profits has been very satisfying. Our sales volume is presently around $20 million at a good profit level, with most of the profits re-invested in the business. We began expansion and modernization of our facilities almost immediately and last year we moved into a new factory and office complex in Oiso, not far from Tokyo.

North American business observers traditionally mention the distribution problems for consumer goods in Japan, because of the small size of most retail outlets. Can you comment on this?

On the whole, we found the distribution system to be fast and efficient, although somewhat costly to the consumer when compared to Canadian standards. We had arrangements with wholesalers who in turn fed the product to sub-wholesalers distributing directly to the retail level.

One problem we had was in estimating sales. Putting 10 units into the pipeline didn't mean selling 10 units. Many small sub-wholesalers and retailers work on consignment, returning what they don't sell. Sometimes this means the product ends up back at your doorstep. It also means that there is usually more inventory in the distribution system, compared to the amount on the retailer's shelf, than you would have in Canada.

Probably the key point is that many sub-wholesalers and retailers do not have the credit resources to maintain inventories of their own.

What kind of retail outlets did you use?

At first, mostly sundry goods stores, with some hardware, department and drug stores. Sundry goods stores are usually very small. They are located right in a neighborhood together with several other small shops carrying commonly-needed product lines. Just before I left Japan, we started to deal directly with supermarket chains as retailers for our products. This direct relationship is somewhat easier to manage and overall supermarket sales are growing rapidly. The mark-up is often lower, too. But the bulk of retail sales of most consumer items is still handled by the neighborhood stores.

Do you use direct advertising to the consumer?

Yes, mostly television with some magazine advertising. The Japanese consumer is eager to try new products and very receptive to foreign consumer goods. We even retained some our English language brand names—Pledge, Crew, J-Wax, for example—and these have become household words in Japan.

What was your evaluation of the Japanese employees?

Very positive. We found them to be very energetic, well-educated, and ambitious. They know how to make something of a job and how to get ahead. We were geared to an eight-hour day but many of the office personnel didn't leave until well after five p.m. I was the only foreigner at the plant and I spoke very little Japanese so the one problem we did have was the volume of translation.

Did you have many dealings with government?

Not really. We found we were left pretty much to ourselves. Certainly there was no interference with our day-to-day operations.

Japanese businessmen and government officials have great respect for each other. They work together very well, often relying on mutual agreement rather than legislation to change business procedures or implement government policy. We found that we were treated the same as the domestically-owned companies—fairly and with considerable flexibility and understanding.

What arrangements did you have with the wholesaler and other Japanese businessmen?

We have found that formal written contracts are rare. The important thing to the Japanese is the relationship between the two parties. Agreement is reached by patient negotiation after spending much time together, getting to know each other.

The agreements may be verbal but they are considered binding. Changing them may require giving a thorough explanation of what you want to do and why, but, generally, the result is a new agreement which is workable and takes into account the interests of both sides.

Do you have any advice for those who are thinking about setting up Japanese subsidiaries?

Yes, there is one important lesson that should be learned early. As Canadians, we tend to think that we have a few things we can teach the Japanese. This is the wrong attitude. My own experience indicates it really is the other way round.

The Japanese businessmen I have met are highly skilled and innovative. I think they can teach us more about business than anyone else. That's not to say Canadian businessmen don't have a place in the Japanese market. We do. But we should go into the market with the idea that some of their inter-personal techniques and skills are well worth learning. Success probably depends upon accepting this approach.

'Yamaichi Active With its Worldwide Network'

THE international activities of the securities companies of Japan began with the selling of Japanese securities to foreign investors and the floating of bonds in overseas capital markets on behalf of Japanese corporations. They have since been vastly expanded to include investment in foreign securities, participation as managing underwriters in the issuance of securities by top-ranking world enterprises, assistance in the promotion of the capital markets of developing countries, and other financial operations.

Yamaichi, which was one of the first Japanese securities firms to open an office in New York, became a member of the Boston and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges in 1970. Currently, Yamaichi maintains seven overseas operation centers including its foreign subsidiaries in New York, London, Hong Kong and Montreal.

Yamaichi ranks as one of the main sources of Japanese securities for foreign investors. In 1970 the Yamaichi International Fund was established, an investment trust for extensive investment in foreign corporate stocks, for the benefit of Japanese investors. In 1971 and 1972, a number of specialized investment trust funds, e.g. the Yamaichi Universal Fund and the World-Wide Financial Fund, were introduced.

Having pioneered in the floating of such Japanese securities as the Hitachi Ltd. ADRs and the convertible bonds of Canon Inc. in American and European markets, Yamaichi has recently been increasingly involved in international activities. Recently the company made arrangements for the acquisition of a large block of the shares of Jidosha Kiki Co., Ltd. by Bendix Corp., an American company. This was the first instance in postwar Japan that a Japanese firm was taken over by a foreign corporation under the Japanese securities law. Other recent activities include the co-managing of Eurodollar bond issues-partially placed in Japan (International Utilities Overseas Capital Corp., the City of Oslo, Cadbury Schweppes Ltd., etc.) and the arrangement of the first dollar bond issue with DM option (Republic of Venezuela), which was entirely placed in Japan.

Also arranged by Yamaichi were the listing of Hitachi Ltd. on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and Asahi Optical Co., Ltd. on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the private issues of I.C.I. International Finance Limited and Hambro International Finance Limited dollar bonds, and the underwriting as managing underwriter of World Bank yen bonds.

In addition to these major achievements, Yamaichi provides Japanese investors with up-to-the-minute information on overseas securities and business trends through business seminars conducted by high ranking foreign business executives; through the organization of study tours to the United States and Europe; and through the exchange of personal visits with the managers of the world's leading investment funds.

Yamaichi extends information services concerning Japanese securities to foreign investors through its Research Department and International Investment Service Department. The international activities of Yamaichi are being vigorously expanded and reinforced.

'Good Human Relations and International Cooperation'



Mr. Mamoru Adachi
President of "K" Line

PROMOTION of cooperation with national lines in major countries is among the factors which Mamoru Adachi, president of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., a major Japanese shipping company popularly known as "K" Line, stressed as the firm's hope at a recently held press conference with reporters of shipping trade publications.

Adachi pointed out that the 1971 upvaluation and current floating of the Japanese yen have jointly made the international competitive position of Japanese ships extremely unfavorable. He suggested that conditions on ship credits, especially government-sponsored shipbuilding loans, be eased. "It is noticeable that the Japanese shipping industry is becoming multinationalized and in order to finance a fleet of new ships, we will have to turn to more foreign sources of monetary supply as well as government-sponsored low-interest shipbuilding programs," said Adachi, who added that shipowners should discard the conventional attitude of waiting for orders of parent companies but take the initiative in developing business in their own right. He promised to provide "K" Line's best possible support in this direction. Adachi said that "K" Line has been emphasizing regular liners as well as tankers, trampers and specialized carriers.

"K" Line is advantageous, he stated, in that it maintains good relations with the national lines in each major country. "It would be possible for us to develop a new opportunity in cooperation with major foreign lines. With footholds in major countries, we may be able to launch world-wide operations," Adachi concluded.

Significantly, at the time president Adachi was stressing international cooperation, "K" Line released a summary of the findings of their thought-provoking survey on what children around the world wish for.

Operating in more than 20 major cities of the world, "K" Line stresses mutual understanding and cooperation with the local community and they hope that with such a survey and other activities they may be able to contribute to the good of the community, as a natural concomitant of their hope for even greater cooperation with major national shipping lines.

The basic reason for the survey lies in the thinking of "K" Line, which quite simply is one of emphasizing harmonious relations with the local community, based on a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the everyday life of the people, in close conjunction with enhanced cooperation in the field of international shipping, with increased benefits consequently accruing to the people.

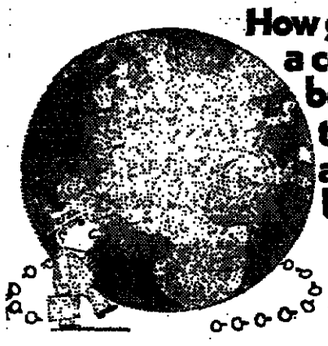
Picking some interesting items up from this survey, "I wish to be a rich man when I grow up" topped the list of replies in interviews with children in Tokyo and 15 other major cities of the world. War, pollution and poverty were the three biggest items which children of all countries wished to banish from the world. Traffic accidents and school examinations were considered "undesirable" by Japanese schoolchildren, while poverty and hunger were most hated by children in developing countries.

Asked "What career do you wish to follow as a grown-up?" girls wished to be schoolteachers while boys preferred to be doctors or pharmacists. Among other preferences were athlete, engineer, nurse, stage performer, toy storekeeper, and aircraft pilot and stewardess.

"What do you demand of your parents?" was the last of the five questions asked of children. "Increase my pocket money" topped all answers. "Don't scold me," "Take me out on a trip," and "Daddy should stay home with me on every holiday" were among children's requests of their parents.

The interviews were made by "K" Line employees and their families who are living in 16 major cities of the world.

"K" Line people say, "In essence, our philosophy is one of establishing good human relations with the local community, because as a shipping line with a world-wide network, we feel a moral obligation to understand the needs and desires of the people we come into contact with."



How global does a company have to be before it needs the services of an international bank?

Most of your business can be just around the corner and you can still benefit.

By getting to know what to expect when you're multinational while you're national.

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A Message from T. Murano, President of Sanwa Bank

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"With the increasing public demands for socially responsible business conduct, and with dramatic changes occurring in the international economic society, Sanwa Bank has striven to expand and modernize its services.

"We're a people's bank, a pioneer in both customer service and near-banking businesses, such as the credit-card system, leasing, factoring and computer services. This pioneer spirit can be seen not only in our domestic banking, but also in our international operations, such as joint ventures and capital participations. We are also increasingly supplying medium-term and long-term loans, including syndicate loans, and making international investments.

"In other words, we are meeting the needs of the times. This, I believe, is an important basis for further growth as it has been for our growth thus far. Our financial statement reflects the result of Sanwa's efforts to build better customer relationships through better service."

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET March 31, 1973

ASSETS (in thousands)		
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 397,356,374	$ 1,500,024
Call Loans	4,107,918	15,507
Securities	730,104,984	2,755,153
Loans and Bills Discounted	3,821,564,193	14,425,441
Foreign Exchanges	322,588,038	1,217,785
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Dr.	18,038,329	68,095
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	701,178,266	2,646,955
Bank Premises and Real Estate	89,185,422	336,676
Other Assets	16,659,961	62,892
TOTAL	¥6,100,781,485	$23 030,508
LIABILITIES (in thousands)		
Deposits	¥4,308,215,175	$16,263,553
Call Money	322,747,000	1,218,373
Borrowed Money	164,602,060	621,374
Foreign Exchanges	184,750,053	697,433
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Cr.	12,283,098	46,369
Acceptances and Guarantees	701,178,266	2,646,955
Accrued Expenses	86,711,837	327,338
Unearned Income	26,893,611	101,524
Other Liabilities	24,126,399	91,077
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	67,045,121	253,096
Reserve for Retirement Allowances	17,277,209	65,222
Reserve for Price Fluctuation	8,583,968	32,405
Other Reserves	12,823,045	48,407
Capital (Paid-up)	50,400,000	190,260
Legal Reserves	11,034,750	41,656
Other Surplus	102,109,393	385,468
(Profit for the year after Tax)	(22,858,404)	(86,291)
TOTAL	¥6,100,781,485	$23,030,508

* Yen amounts were converted into U.S. dollars at the current rate of Mar. 30, 1973 (U.S.$1=¥264.90)

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Tokyo, Osaka and 209 Domestic Offices

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The Market Guide to Japan is continued on Pa-

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Mitsui Bank Has Tradition and an Outstanding Record

THE Mitsui Bank, Ltd., dates from 1683. Since then, the bank has been contributing to the world economy as a leading financial institution. In both domestic and international banking it has built up a remarkable tradition and business record.

The Mitsui Bank maintains 145 branches throughout Japan, and 10 offices abroad: New York, Los Angeles, *London*, Brussels, Dusseldorf, Bangkok, Bombay, Singapore, Melbourne, and Sao *Paulo*.

Backed up by its brilliant history, the bank holds a dominant share in the field of international transactions, and it is proud of its Securities Department, which enjoys the position of trustee for about one-third of the national total of corporate bonds floated in Japan.

The Mitsui Bank is in account not only with the Mitsui Group, Japan's most important group of companies, but with other major Japanese businesses as well. Today, therefore, the Mitsui Bank holds a most influential position in Japanese financial circles, and has increasingly gained public confidence in Japan.

As a truly international banking institution, the Mitsui Bank stands high in the estimation of its customers.

The Following Is the List of Publications Available

Write for the ones in which you are most interested to: M&E Service c/o International Herald Tribune, Paris.

JETRO Marketing Series.
Japan As an Export Market.
Using Trading Companies in Exporting to Japan.
Publications on Japanese Market.
Planning for Distribution in Japan.
Planning for Distribution.
Retailing in the Japanese Consumer Market.
The Japanese Consumer.
Sales Promotion in the Japanese Market.
Also available a publication of IBI (International Business Information) Inc.
The Japanese Market: a challenge and an opportunity.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7¾s96	2	101	101	101	
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	19	107⅜	105¼	107⅜	
AddrMlt 9⅞s95	2	106	106	106	−⅜
AirRed cv3⅞s87	70	64½	64	64½	+½
AlaPow 9s2000	101	106⅛	105½	105½	−⅝
AlaPw 8½s2001	62	103	101	103	
AlaPw 7¾s2002	6	98½	98	98	−½
AlaPow 3⅛s84	15	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	−4⅛
Aleskin cv6s96	552	136	130	132	+3
Alexnd cv5½s96	78	52½	50	52	+3½
AlisnMfg 8¾79	33	100	99⅞	99⅞	+⅛
AllegL cv4s81	33	72	71	72	
AllenGr cv6s87	22	71	69½	69¾	−¼
AlldCh 7⅞s96	10	102	102	102	−⅜
AlldCh 6.60s93	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	−1⅜
AlldCh 5.20s91	15	78½	78¼	78¼	−⅜
AlliedCh 3½s78	5	89½	89½	89½	
AlliedPd 7s84	1	78½	78½	78½	−½
AlldSt cv4½s92	111	67	64½	67	+1½
Alld Su cv5¾s87	126	56⅝	53⅞	56⅝	+2⅞
Alcoa 9s95	40	108½	108	108½	+⅜
Alcoa 6s92	63	84½	82⅞	84	−1
Alcoa cv5¼s91	215	89½	86¾	89	+1¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	39	81¼	81	81	−¼
Alcoa 3⅞s83	1	76⅝	71⅝	71⅝	−2
Alcoa 3s79	40	78⅝	78¼	78¼	−⅛
AluCan 9½s95	17	107	107	107	
AluCan 4½s80	4	84½	84¼	84⅜	
Amerca cv5s92	14	73⅛	73	73	
AmrHes 6⅝s96	95	87	86½	87	+½
AmAirF cv6s90	110	96	90½	96	+6½
AmAirlin 11s88	209	107¼	106	106	−1⅜
AmAirl 10⅞s88	12	106	105½	106	+¾
AmAirlin 10s89	16	102½	101½	101½	−⅜
AAirl cv4¼s92	216	54½	52	54	+1½
ABrand 8⅞s75	95	102⅛	101½	102	
ABrand 5⅝s92	19	86½	86½	86½	
AmCan 4⅝s90	2	79	79	79	−1
AmCan 3⅝s88	20	68¼	68½	68½	+¼
ACenM cv6⅝s91	16	71	70⅛	71	+1
Am Dist 4⅝s86	10	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	−⅛
A Exp cv5¼s93f	541	11½	9¼	9½	−1½
AExpCr 7.80s	2	96	96	96	+1
AExpCr 6¼s77	45	95	93¼	93¼	−1¾
AForPw 5s2030	134	50⅞	49½	49¾	−⅜
AmFP 4.80s87	87	53½	53	53	
AHoist cv5½s93	88	74½	72	74	+1
AHoist cv4¾s92	40	85	82¾	84½	+5¼
AmInv 9⅛s76	47	102	101¼	102	+½
AmInvt 8⅝s89	16	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	−¼
AMFd cv4¼s81	99	79¾	77	79½	+2½
AMedcp cv5s97	188	49½	47	47½	+2½
AMtlClx 8½s96	7	101	100½	101	+½
AMtlClx 7½s78	47	100½	97⅞	98	−1⅞
AmMot cv6s88	240	82	79⅞	81	
ASmelt 4⅝s88	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	−1⅝
AmSug 5.30s93	2	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	−½
ASug 5.30s93r	8	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	6
AmT&T 8¾xw	1781	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	−¼
ATT 8.70s2002	607	107	106	106⅛	−⅝
AT&T 7.75s77	249	101½	100⅛	100⅛	−1⅜
AT&T 7⅛s03	302	93⅞	92⅜	92⅜	−⅞
AT&T 7s2001	496	92½	91	91	−1½
AT&T 6½s79	198	95	93½	93½	−⅞
AT&T 4⅜s85	236	76	74¼	74¼	−1
AT&T 4⅜s85r	5	73½	75	75¼	
AT&T 3⅞s90	41	65¾	65	65	−⅛
AT&T 3⅝s73	88 98	97 25-32	97 25-32		−1-16
AT&T 3¼s84	88	69	67½	67½	−⅝
AT&T 2⅞s87	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	
AT&T 2¾s75	195	90¾	90	90½	
AT&T 2¾s80	156	74⅝	73⅝	74¼	
AT&T 2⅝s82	92	70	69¼	69½	
AT&T 2⅝s86	113	60½	59½	60	−½
Amfac cv5¼s94	200	65⅝	63½	64¾	−⅛
Ampex cv5½s94	398	47	45	46½	+1½
Anheusr 6s92	59	85⅝	85½	85½	−1
Anheusr 4⅝s85	6	75¼	75¼	75¼	−2
ApcoOil 5⅝s81	2	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	146	63¾	62¾	62¾	+⅝
APL cv5¾s88	13	69	67⅛	68	+3
AppalPow 9s75	87	102	101⅝	102	+⅛
AppalP 8⅝s76	25	101½	101½	101½	−½
ARASv cv4⅜s96	46	105	102	105	+5
Arlstar 9⅛s87	7	103½	101	101	−3
Armco 8.70s95	25	105	104	104	−½
Armco 8.25s75	64	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+¼
Armco 5.90s92	18	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	−5⅞
Armco 4½s86	6	71⅞	70⅝	70⅞	−3½
Armour 5s84	22	67⅝	67⅝	67½	
Armr cv4½s83	1	83	83	83	−3½
ArmR cv4½s87	36	66	65¼	66	+2
AshlO cv4¾s93	90	73⅞	72	72	−¼
AssoCp 9½s90	60	107	104	105½	−1½
AssoCp 8½s77	15	100½	100	100½	+½
AssoInv 5⅞77	5	91	91	91	
AssoInv 5¾s77	13	83⅝	83½	83½	−⅛
AssoInv 4⅝85	19	70	70	70	
AssoInv 4½s76	20	88¾	88½	88½	−½
AssoInv 4¼s83	5	72⅛	72⅝	72⅝	−2⅝
AssoInv 4⅞s84	25	71	71	71	
AtchT&SF 4s95	42	64½	62⅝	62½	−2½
AtchTSF 4s95r	3	63	63	63	
AtlcoM 6⅝s82	68	76	74	7	+¼
AtlCstL 4.95s88	11	70¼	70¼	70¼	−3½
AtlCstL 4s80	1	81	81	81	
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	15	108½	105	105	−3½
AtlRich 7.70s	14	100¼	99⅛	99⅛	
AtlRich 7s76	41	97⅞	97½	97⅞	−1½
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	3	78	78	78	−3⅛
ATO cv4⅜s87	8	54½	53	53	−2
Aurora cv4½s80	67	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	94	109⅛	107½	107½	−1½
AvcoFin 9¼s89	35	103¾	102½	103¾	+1¼
AvcoFin 7⅞s72	11	97¼	96⅝	96⅝	−⅛
Avco Cp 7½s93	139	73	72	72	−1
Avco cv5½s93	110	58½	56⅝	57½	−⅞
AvcoFin 9⅛s90	4	103	103	103	+¼
AvcoFin 8⅝s77	108	101	100⅝	100⅞	−⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	35	96½	93⅞	96½	+2⅛
Balt GE 8⅜s75	20	103⅞	103	103⅞	−⅛
Balt GE 8½s74	30	101	100½	100½	−½
BaltGE4s 93	14	62	60¼	60¾	−3⅛
B&O 11s77	85	111½	110	110	−2
B&O cv6¾s97	144	81	79½	79¼	−2⅝
B&O cv4½s10f	29	41½	40¾	40¾	−¼
B&O cv4½s10A	18	45	44¾	45	
B&O 4¼s95	6	51	49	49	
B&O 4s80	34	74½	74	74	−⅛
BangP cv8¼s94	25	81	80	81	+1
BangP 5⅝s92	7	62½	61½	61½	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	379	96⅞	96	96	−⅛
Bax Lb cv4⅞s90	259	133	128	133	+5
Bax Lb cv4⅞s91	88	133	128½	133	+6
BaxLab cv4s87	4	274	272	274	+2
Beaunt cv4¼s90	61	60	58½	60	+1½
Becton cv5s89	24	82	81¼	82	+1½
Becton cv4¼s88	29	89½	88¼	89½	+1¼
Beech cv4⅜s93	48	60⅝	60	60	−⅝
Belco cv4⅜s88	26	58	57⅛	58	+⅞
Belden cv8s90	63	100½	100	100	
BellTPa 8⅝s	27	107	105⅝	105¾	−⅞
BellTPa 7½s13	125	97⅛	96½	96⅝	−⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BellTPa 7⅛s	16	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	−⅛
BellTPa 7s80	118	98½	97¼	98¼	−⅛
BellTPa 4⅜s79	50	93¼	92¼	92½	+⅛
Benef 9⅛s75-78	45	106	102½	105½	−1⅛
BenefCp 8½s76	107	101½	101	101⅛	−½
BenefCp 7½s96	40	96½	96	96	−1
BenefCp 7½s98	10	97½	97½	97½	+1½
BenefCp 6⅝s77	49	97½	96½	96½	−½
BenefFin 5s77	15	89	88⅝	88⅝	−⅛
BenfFin 4⅞s81	73	83⅛	82½	82½	−1½
Berkey cv5⅞s86	83	84	79½	84	+6
Beth Stl 9s2000	86	108½	107	108	−⅛
BethStl 4½s90	93	72⅝	72	72	−⅛
BethStl 3⅝s80	7	76⅛	76	76	−⅝
Black D cv4s92	7	380	375	380	+27
BobieB cv5⅞s87	46	64⅝	64	64	
BoisCas 10s75	359	99½	98⅝	99	−⅛
BorgWAc 9½s75	37	102⅞	102	102	−½
viB&Me 6s70f	48	52½	52	52	−1
viBosM 4½s70f	9	2	22⅞	24	+½
Braniff 11¼s87	38	104½	103½	104	−1
Bran 5⅜s86xw	9	65	65	65	+3
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	27	109	107	107	−½
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	5	87	87	87	−¼
Bruns cv4⅞s81	14	82	81⅝	81⅝	
Budd cv5⅞s94	20	77¾	77	77	−1
BudgetInd 6s88	21	58	57	58	
BuffNia 2⅞s75	15	90	90	90	+½
Bulova cv6s90	52	80	79¼	80	
Bulova cv4⅞s84	13	83	83	83	−3
Burl In cv5s91	16	84	83	82	
BurlNor 8⅝s96	20	104⅛	103	103	−1½
BurlNo cv5⅞s92	286	83⅞	79¼	80	−5
Burroughs 9s75	54	102⅞	102	102	
CabCabF 8⅛s81	34	100	99⅛	100	
CanPac 4sperp	37	49⅞	48	48½	
CPac In4perp	14	44⅝	43⅛	44	
CaroPwLt 7⅛s	4	100	100	100	−⅛
CarTT 9⅛s2000	19	107½	107½	107½	
CarTT cv5⅞s88	9	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	+1⅛
Carrier 8⅞s96	5	100½	100½	100½	+1½
Carrier cv5⅞s89	67	98	92	98	+8
Case 5½s93	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	−⅛
CastCk cv5⅞s94	5	67¾	67⅞	67⅞	−⅛
CaterT 6⅞s92	11	97	96½	96½	
CaterT 5⅞s86	25	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	−1
CaterTr 5s77	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
CavehC cv9s91	19	75⅛	72	75⅛	+5⅛
Ceco cv4.75s88	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+⅛
Celanes cv4s90	49	61¾	60⅝	61	+¼
Cencoin cv5s96	251	76½	69⅛	76	+7
Cenco cv4½s97	53	65½	61½	65½	+3⅝
CenNYPw 3s74	3	94	94	94	
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	36	24	22	24	−1
CenTeleph 8s96	5	100	100	100	+3⅛
Cessna cv3⅞s92	31	84	80	84	+7
Chadb cv6½s89	59	34⅞	34	34	+½
Champ cv4⅝s84	6	75⅛	71⅝	75⅛	
Chart NY 7s79	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−1⅞
Chas B cv3⅞s93	177	97	92⅛	95½	+4⅛
Chas C cv6¼s96	217	105	101½	105	+3⅛
ChseMfg 7⅞s78	39	100½	100	100	−¼
Chse Mfg 7⅛s83	42	98⅛	96⅛	97⅛	−1⅛
ChasM cv6½s96	10	95½	95	95	+½
Chemetrn 9s94	77	101	100½	100½	−⅞
ChmNY 6⅝s80	75	93	92½	92½	−2⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	12	79¼	78½	79¼	+1⅛
ChesOh 3½s96D	11	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	−½
ChesOh 3½s96E	5	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
ChPotWVa 7¼	12	93	93	93	−1½
ChB&Q 4⅝s78	2	85	85	85	−½
ChiGW 4s88	6	43	43	43	
CMSIPP 5s55f	133	15½	13⅝	15½	+1⅛
CMSP 4½s19f	130	42	41⅞	42	−1
CMSP 4s94	42	42	40½	41½	+1
ChiRIP 5⅛s83	10	49	49	49	+½
ChiRIP 2⅞s80	2	49	49	49	
ChocFl cv4⅞s81	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	+⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	14	55¼	54½	55¼	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	61	103½	103	103⅛	+⅛
Chryslr 8⅞s75	197	102	101	101	
ChrysFin 9s76	189	102⅞	101¼	102	
ChrysFF 8.35s	55	99⅛	98	98⅝	−⅞
ChryF 7.70s92	10	93	93	93	−4½
ChryFin 7⅞s74	134	99	98	98¼	−½
ChryFin 7⅝s86	178	89	87½	87½	−1
ChryFin 7s79	27	95¼	95	95½	−1½
CIC Ind 11s75	260	100½	100	100⅛	−⅝
CinG&E 4⅝s87	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	−⅛
CinG&E 2⅞s75	5	90	90	90	−⅞
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	35	98	97¼	97¼	−¼
CitiesSvc 7.65	4	99	99	99	−½
CitiesSvc 7s78	9	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
CitSv 6⅝s99rw	7	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+1⅛
Cities Svc 3s77	25	85⅝	84	84	−1½
CityInv 8⅞s97	15	95½	95	95½	+1½
CityInv 8½s91	144	85	83⅛	84	+½
City Invst 8s91	36	83	82	83	+½
City In cv7½s90	119	96⅛	93	93	−2½
ClarkEqC 8.80s	21	102½	101½	102½	+⅛
ClarkEqC 7.85s	5	98½	98½	98½	
CCC&SL 4½s77f	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
CCC&SL 4½s93f	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	−2⅜
CCCCWM 4s91f	5	20	19½	19½	−1½
ClevElIll 9s75	55	104¼	103¼	104¼	+1⅛
ClevElIll 8⅛s	4	108½	107½	107½	−1⅛
ClevElIll 8⅞s91	20	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	−1⅛
ClevElIll 7⅛s90	28	96	95	95	+1
ClevElIll 4⅞s82	7	65	65	65	−1
ClevElIll 3⅞s86	1	66	65	66	−⅜
ClevElIll 3s89	2	57	59	59	
Cluett cv4½s34	2	73⅛	73	73	+⅛
CMI In cv4½s92	183	73	66½	73	+6½
Coll R cv4½s87	94	59	57¼	58	−1
ColuGas 9⅛s95	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	
ColumGas 9s94	60	107¾	105¼	105¼	−2½
ColuGas 8⅝s95	50	105	102⅞	102⅞	−1⅝
ColuGas 8⅛s96	22	102⅞	102	102	
ColuGas 8⅛s94	14	101	100½	100½	−⅛
ColGas 7⅛sMar	10	93	93	93	−5
ColGas 7⅛sOct	10	96	96	96	
ColumGas 5s82	9	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅜
ColuGas 4⅞s83	9	80½	80½	80½	−1½
ColuGas 4⅞s81	1	83	83	83	−1
ColuGas 4⅞s83	12	78⅛	78	78	−1
ColuGas 3⅞s77	2	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+⅛
ColPict cv3⅞s94	349	42	40	42	+⅛
ColPict cv4½s87	71	41½	40	41	
ColuSOE 9s75	44	104½	102	104½	+2
ColuSOE 8s76	23	107⅛	100½	101⅞	+1⅞
ComlCr 8⅞s91	29	104	104	104	−2⅛
ComlCr 8⅞s78	60	101	100½	101	−⅝
ComlCr 7⅞s93	28	100	100	100	
ComlCr 7⅞s92	15	96¼	97½	98	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	33	95½	93¾	93¾	−1⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s79	13	96⅞	96	96	
ComSo cv4½s91	18	58⅝	58	58½	−⅝
ComEd 8⅝s75	112	104⅛	103	103	−½
ComwEd 8s75	145	101⅝	100¼	100¼	−⅛
ComwEd 7⅞s76	34	101	100	100	−1⅝
ComwEd 7⅜s03s	81	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
ComwEd 3s77	96	85⅛	85	85	−¼
ComwEd 3s99	2	51	51	51	−¼
Com O cv4½s92	38	60½	59½	60½	−⅝
CompSc cv6s94	150	43	40	43	+2½
ConnM cv6⅞s90	13	103½	97	103⅛	+6⅛
Conn M cv6s96	26	73¼	73½	73¼	+1¼
ConEd 9⅜s2000	106	108⅞	107	107	−⅜

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ConEd 7.90s01	182	96⅜	95	95	−⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	116	95⅞	95½	95½	−⅛
ConEdis 7¾s03	58	95	94	94½	−⅛
ConEdis 7¼s97	28	72¼	71	71⅛	−1⅛
ConEdis 5s90	11	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	+⅛
ConEdis 4⅞s90	4	69½	69½	69½	
ConEdis 4⅞s97	5	65	65	65	
ConEdis 4⅞s93	26	64	63	63	−2
ConEdis 4⅝s91	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	25	62⅝	62⅛	62¼	−¼
ConE 4⅝s92W	21	65	63⅝	63⅝	−⅛
ConEdis 4⅛s86	32	68⅛	66½	66⅝	−1⅝
ConEdis 4s88	62	63⅝	63	63⅝	+1⅝
ConEdis 3⅝s86	3	64½	64½	64½	
ConEdis 3⅝s84	38	66⅝	65⅞	66	
ConEdis 3⅝s85	5	62	62	62	
ConEdis 3s79	30	77	76⅝	76⅝	−3⅝
ConEdis 3s81	10	70½	70	70	−⅝
ConEdis 2⅞s82	14	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	−1½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	6	83	83	83	+2⅝
ConNGas 9s95	17	108½	108	108	
ConNG 8⅛s94	12	103	101	101	−4½
ConNG 7⅞s95	15	99½	98⅝	99	+½
ConNG 7⅜s94	30	98⅞	97	97½	−1⅜
ConNG 7⅝s96	80	98½	98	98	+⅛
Con NG 7¾s95	13	98⅜	98	98	
ConNG 6⅛s72	3	85½	85	85	−1
ConNGas 5s82	5	84	84	84	
ConNGas 5s85	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	−⅝
ConNG 4⅞s86	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	
ConNG 4⅞s90	10	73⅝	73½	73½	−⅛
ConNG 4⅜s87	15	75	75	75	−½
ConNG 4⅝s83	65	78⅝	78¼	78¼	−¼
ConNG 4⅞s86	12	73⅛	75	75	+1
ConNG 4⅞s88	16	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	−⅛
ConNG 3⅝s79	3	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	−⅛
ConPw 8⅞s76	24	104	103⅞	103⅞	
ConsP 8⅞s2000	12	105½	105¼	105¼	−2¼
ConsP 8⅛s2001	15	102	102	102	
ConPw 7⅞s99	10	99	98¼	99	+¾
ConsP 7⅞s2001	4	98	98	98	
ConP 7⅛s02Oct	25	95½	95	95½	−2⅛
ConPw 6⅞s98	22	89⅞	89	89⅞	+⅞
ConPw 6⅝s98	25	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	−2⅛
ConPw 5⅞s96	32	81½	78	78½	−4½
ConPw 4⅝s89	5	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	−1⅛
ConPw 4⅞s90	3	71⅞	68	68	−3⅞
ConPw 4⅝s91	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	
ConPw 4½s88	7	72	72	72	
ConPw 3⅞s75	18	91¼	90¾	90¾	−1⅛
ConAir cv3⅞s92	238	47⅛	45	47¼	+1⅛
ContllCp 6⅞s79	25	94	94	94	−1½
ContInv cv9s90	44	118⅛	117¼	117½	−½
Cont Inv 9s85	49	95	90	90	
ContMt cv6¼s90	256	64½	63⅝	63¼	+⅛
ContOil 4½s91	5	74½	72½	72½	−1⅜
ContOil 3s84	10	67	67	67	−⅛
Cont Tel 9⅞s75	140	102¾	102½	102¾	+⅛
ContDat 5⅛s87	29	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+⅛
CoopL cv7½s91	55	87	86	86	−1
CoopL cv4½s92	56	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+3⅛
CopwStl cv5s79	37	96½	95	95	−1⅝
Corn Pd 5⅞s92	2	84	84	84	−⅛
CousinM 6.50s	60	84	81	81	−2½
Crane Co 7s93	22	77	74⅝	74⅝	−2⅞
Crane Co 7s94	94	76⅝	76	76½	
CraneCo 6⅛s92	7	81	81	81	+1
Crane cv5s93	27	80½	80⅛	80⅛	
CredFin 9⅞s75	29	102	101⅝	101⅝	−1⅝
CreditFin 8s92	5	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅛
Cresct cv5⅛s80	10	68	68	68	
CrocN cv5⅞s96	174	81	80	81	−½
CrwnZell 8⅞s	5	107½	106½	106½	−1⅛
Crucible 6⅞s92	10	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	
Dana 7.20s96	2	96	96	96	
Dart In 7⅛s96	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	−1⅛
DartIn cv4⅞s97	111	109	107	107	−⅛
Dayco cv6¼s96	111	85½	82	85⅛	+3⅛
Dayco cv6s94	48	71	70	70	
DayHud 7⅜s94	5	97	97	97	−1½
DeereCo 4⅞s83	49	78½	78	78	−⅞
DeereCr 8⅞s75	21	102	101	102	+1½
viDelLW 5s73f	2	18	18	18	−1
viDLW 4½s85f	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
viDLW inc93f	11	9⅛	8	9	+⅛
DelaPLt 3⅞s84	25	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	−1⅞
DelmPL 6⅞s97	10	83	83	83	−⅛
DelMo cv5⅛s94	5	70½	70½	70½	+1½
D&RG 4½s2018	7	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+⅛
Det Edis 9.15s	44	110	109½	110	+⅛
Det Edis 9s99	20	107	106¼	106¼	−2¼
DetEdis 8.15s	20	101	100	100	−3
DetEdis 8⅛s01	47	102	101⅜	101⅛	−⅜
DetEdis 7⅛s03	15	97	96	96	−1
DetEdis 7⅛s01	20	96½	96¼	96½	+⅛
DetEdis 7s76	5	98	98	98	−⅜
DetEd 6.40s98	80	82⅞	82⅛	82⅛	−2½
DetEdis 6s96	15	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
DetEd 3⅝s76	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
DetEd 3⅞s80	23	75½	74¼	74¼	−1½
DetEd 2⅞s84	15	64⅛	64	64	−½
DetEd 2⅞s82	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Dial Fin 8⅞s89	19	100	98	100	
DiGior cv5⅞s93	65	72	70	70	−1
Dillngh cv5⅛s94	60	57⅛	56	57⅛	+1⅛
Diverin 9⅞s91	24	60½	58	58	−2½
Divrin cv5⅞s93	23	48	47	47	+1
Dow Airc 5s78	6	86	86	86	−1½
Dow 8.90s2000	58	105½	105	105	−5¼
Dow Ch 8.875s	2	107	107	107	−⅛
DowCh 7.75s99	83	99⅛	98⅛	99	−⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	160	90⅛	90	90	−1
DowCh 4.35s88	73	72	72	72	−3
DPF cv5½s87	97	51	49	51	+1⅛
DukeP 7⅛s2002	43	100½	100	100½	+⅛
DukeP 7⅝s2001	30	95½	93	95½	+3½
Duplan cv5⅛s94	28	55	53½	55	+2½
DuqsnLt 8½s75	15	103⅛	102	103⅛	+1½
DuqsnLt 4⅞s89	11	66	66	66	−2½
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	56	83	81½	81½	−1⅜
DuqsnLt 2⅝s80	70	72½	72½	72½	+2⅝
East AL cv5⅞s92	251	52½	51	52	+⅛
East A cv4½s93	504	52⅝	51⅝	52½	+1⅛
Echlin cv5⅞s91	26	125	113	125	+11
Eckerd cv4⅜s88	7	264	264	264	−2
EdisElIll 5s95	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
EG&G cv3½s87	4	60	60	60	+2
EkcoPd 4.60s87	5	75½	75½	75½	+⅛
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	96	104	102½	102½	−2
ElPaso cv6s93	115	80½	79	79½	−1
Englhd cv5¼s97	73	82	79½	81½	+2
EquitL cv6⅛s90	13	99	97	97½	+9½
viErie 5s2020f	41	6½	5⅞	6⅛	−⅛
viErie 5s20f rg	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
viErie 4½s15f	34	25	22½	23	−¼
viErie 3½s90f	1	14½	14½	14½	−1
Essexint 9⅞s75	52	102	100⅝	102	+⅝
Essex cv5⅞s96	51	85	81	85	+1
Esterl cv6½s95	77	61½	60½	60⅝	−1⅛
EvanP cv6⅞s94	101	88	86	88	+¼
Extendr cv6s89	48	60	60	60	−6
Exxon 6½s98	239	89⅞	89	89½	−⅛
Exxon 6s97	184	86½	82	82	−3⅛
Fairch cv4¾s92	126	47½	44½	44½	−⅛
Farah cv5s94	19	55	54	54	
Fedders cv5s96	57	65½	64½	64½	+⅛
FdNMt cv4½s96	6587	103½	94	102	+8
FdPac cv5⅛s87	112	96	93	96	+4
FerroCp 5⅞s92	14	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	−⅛
Fibrbd cv4⅞s93	39	67	64½	66½	+4½
Firestne 3¼s77	40	88⅛	88	88⅛	−¼
FstBkSys 6⅞79	11	95	95	95	−1
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	12	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−1⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛s78	38	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
FstMt 9s75-78	35	102	101	101	−⅛
FstMtge 8⅛s77	2	100½	100½	100½	+¼
FstNOr 7⅛s78	5	99	99	99	−1
FstNBos 6⅞80	25	96	94⅞	94⅞	−1½
FstNBos 6⅞s79	15	94	93¾	93¾	−2¼
FstNCCp 6⅞s79	63	94½	94⅛	94⅛	−⅛
FstNCCp 6⅞s80	47	94¼	94	94¼	+¼
FstUnR cv7s91	26	89	88	88⅜	−⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
FstWisc 8½s96	18	103⅛	103½	103½	+⅛
Fischb cv4⅞s97	92	97	92	97	+5
FishFd cv6s94	7	78¾	78¾	78¾	+1½
FlexiV cv4⅞s97	90	82	78	82	+5½
FlaPLt 8⅞s75	11	101½	101	101	+⅛
FMC cv4⅝s92	18	66	65¼	65⅛	+1½
FoodFair 8⅝s96	11	98	97	97	−2
Ford Mt 8⅞s74	186	101	100	100⅛	+⅛
Ford Mt 8⅞s90	58	104⅝	104	104	−1⅛
Ford Mt 7⅞s77	212	100	98⅝	99	−½
FordMt 6⅞s79	62	94⅝	93¾	93¾	−3⅛
FordC 8⅞sApr	9	104½	104½	104½	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	5	105½	105½	105½	+1⅛
FordCrd 8⅞s75	119	102½	100⅝	101⅞	−¼
FordCrd 8⅞s76	286	101¾	100⅛	101	+⅛
FordCrd 7⅞s92	5	98	98	98	−1½
FordCrd 7½s91	29	98	98	98	−⅛
FordCrd 7s80	30	97¼	96⅛	97	+½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	38	95¼	95	95⅛	−1⅛
FordCr cv4⅞s98	859	83⅝	81	82¼	+2¼
FordCr cv4½s96	254	74⅛	73	74¼	+¾
ForeD cv5⅞s80	5	89	86	89	+1
FoMcK cv6s94	46	73⅝	75	73¾	+1⅛
Fruehauf 6s87	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	−¼
Fruehf cv5½s94	190	75⅝	72	75⅛	+3⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	57	101¾	100½	100½	−½
FruehFin 7.60s	20	96½	96½	96½	−2⅛
FruehFin 7.50s	26	97¾	97	97	−⅞
Fuqualnd 7s88	50	74	72	74	+2
GACCp cv5⅞s94	145	36½	35	36½	+1⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	240	72⅝	77½	79½	+⅛
GAC PCr 7s77	304	70½	68⅝	69¼	−¾
GAC Fin 10⅜s	96	100	99½	99⅞	+¼
GAC Fin 8½s74	74	96	95¼	95¼	−¼
GAccept 4⅞s85	15	67	67	67	+2
GenCig 5½s87	2	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+⅛
GenElec 7½s96	299	100⅝	99	99⅛	−⅞
GenElec 6⅝s79	42	95⅛	93½	93½	−1⅞
GenEl 5.30s92	45	81	80½	80½	−¼
GenElec 3½s76	65	90½	89¼	89½	−1¼
GnElCr 8⅞s76	5	103½	103½	103½	
GnElCr 7⅛s78	65	99⅝	99	99⅜	−⅜
GenElCre 7s80	9	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+⅛
GenElCr 7s79	125	97½	96	96	−1
GnElCr 6⅝s77	17	96	96	96	−1
GenFds 8⅞s90	15	108½	108	108	−⅛
GenFds 8⅞s75	101	103	101	102¾	+¾
GenHost 6s90f	12	60	57	60	+3
GenInst cv5s92	88	61	59	59	
GenMill 8⅞s95	11	106¼	106⅛	106¼	+¾
GMotAc 8⅞s77	26	106	105¼	106	+1½
GnMotAcc 8s93	145	102	100¾	100⅛	−⅛
GMotAc 7⅞s94	171	100	99½	99⅜	−⅜
GMotAc 7⅛s95	43	95⅞	94	94	−2
GMot Ac7½s90	46	94	93½	93½	−½
GMotAc 7⅞s92	33	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	+¼
GMotAc 6⅞s88	26	86½	86	86½	+1½
GnMotAcc 5s77	112	90⅛	88½	88½	−1
GnMotAcc 5s80	157	85	83⅝	83⅞	−⅞
GMotAcc 5s80r	8	84⅛	84¼	84¼	
GnMotAcc 5s81	10	84⅛	83¾	83¾	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	56	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	+½
GMotAc 4⅞s82	69	80½	79½	79½	
GMotAc 4⅞s83	53	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s86	18	75¼	73⅝	75	+1¼
GMotAc 4⅞s85	7	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	−1⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	105	82⅝	82	82	−1½
GMotAc 3⅞s75	39	92	91½	91½	−⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	10	80	79½	79½	−1½
GenPU 10⅛s74	129	103¼	101¾	101¾	−⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	83	109	108	108⅛	+⅛
GTCal 9⅞s2000	94	110⅞	110	110⅛	−¼
GTCal 8⅞s96	16	103⅝	102	102	−2
GenTel cv4⅛s77	1	170	170	170	
GenT El 9⅞s95	57	111	109⅞	111	+2¼
GenT El 8⅞s76	46	103⅛	102	102½	−1½
GenT El 6⅛s91	68	84¾	84	84¾	−¼
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	687	102	98½	102	+3⅞
GnTlEl cv5s92	386	77	75¼	77	+1⅛
GenTel cv4s50	157	71	69	71	+2¼
GWatwk 8½s96	14	100	100	100	
Genesco 9⅛s76	111	98½	97½	98	−¾
GaPac cv5⅞s94	45	93½	91¼	93½	+3
GaPac cv5½s96	187	82½	77¼	82	+5
GaPow 8⅞s2000	187	105	104	104	−1
GaPow 8⅞s2001	45	101⅞	101	101	−½
GaPw 7½s02De	20	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞	−3¼
GaPow 7⅜s2001	10	93½	93½	93½	
GiddL cv4⅞s87	32	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	−2⅞
Goodrch 8⅛s94	15	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1⅛
Goodrich 7s97	27	88	86⅛	88	−1½
GordnJ cv5s98	30	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	−⅞
Grace cv6½s96	253	88	87	88	+½
Grace cv4⅞s90	43	65	64	65	+1
GrandUn 4⅞s78	2	84	84	84	+2
Granit cv4½s94	26	64½	62½	64½	+2½
Grant cv4⅞s96	75	65½	61¾	65	+3⅝
GtAMtg 8.75s83	9	99½	99½	99½	
GlNoN cv4½s91	40	80	78¼	80	+1¼
GlNoRy 4⅛s76	2	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
GtWstUnit 6s87	17	58	55	55	
GGiant cv4⅛s92	18	63	62	63	+⅛
Greyh cv6½s90	236	85	84	85	
Grolier 9⅛s91	7	105	105	105	+1½
Grolier cv4⅛s87	33	55⅝	53½	53½	−1¼
Grum cv4¼s92	82	44¾	44	44¾	+¾
GuardMt 7⅞s79	10	92½	92½	92½	+¾
GulfMO 5s56f	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
GulfMO 4s44B	10	42	40	40	−2
GulfOil 8½s95	56	106	104½	104½	−1⅜
GlfRes cv6¼s91	193	78⅞	71	77⅞	+7⅜
GlfStUt 2⅞s80	9	72½	71½	72½	+1⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	340	68¼	67	68¼	+1
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	391	68½	66¼	67¼	+⅝
Gulf Wind 6s87	9	67⅛	67	67	
GulfWtInd s68	138	67½	65⅛	67	
GlfWn cv5¼s93	253	65	64	64⅞	−⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	25	73½	71	73¼	+2¼
GfWn cv5⅛s87A	2	71½	71½	71½	+1
Hallibrt 7.95s95	20	101½	101½	101½	+1½
Hallibtn cv4s97	112	133	130⅞	133	+2
HamPa cv5s94	22	63½	63	63½	+1¾
Harris 7.20s80	2	98½	98½	98½	−1½
HartfdN 8⅞s96	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	−⅛
HawaiiEl 9s74	13	102⅞	102	102⅞	+⅛
HawEl 9s2000	26	108	107	108	+¼
HawnEl 8.20s	15	102	101	101	−1
HellerW 9⅛s89	21	108	105⅞	107	−1
HellerW 9⅛s91	55	102¾	102	102½	+⅛
HellerW 7⅞s92	1	98	98	98	
HellerW 7⅞s93	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
HelmrP cv5s87	100	150	138	150	+13½
Heublin cv4⅞s97	195	83	76½	83	+6
HillsSo cv5⅛s98	1	47	47	47	−3
HilmH cv5⅛s95	73	68¾	68	68¾	
HoernW cv5s94	65	88	87	87	
HolidInn 9⅛sxw	47	106¼	105½	105½	−1½
Honywl 5.60s92	10	83½	80½	80½	−3
Honeywell 4s76	3	91	91	91	+⅛
HookCh 4⅞s91	39	74½	74	74	−1¼
HostInt cv5¼s94	74	57	56	57	+1
HouseFin 9s76	32	103⅞	102⅝	103⅞	+⅞
HousFin 8⅞s75	120	102	101	101	−¼
HouseFin 5s82	4	81	81	81	−1½
HousFin 4⅞s81	5	84½	84	84½	+¼
HousFin 4⅝s77	5	89¼	89¼	89¼	−2⅛
HousFin 4⅝s87	14	70¼	70¼	70¼	−1
HousLt cv5⅛s85	21	103	102	102	+1
HousNG 8.85s	55	101⅝	101½	101½	+1⅛
Howmt cv4½s92	36	56	54⅞	56	+¾
IllBell 7⅝s2006	71	99½	97½	98	−½
IllBellTel 3s78	39	82	79½	82	+½
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	13	73⅝	73	73	−⅛
IllCen 3⅜s74C	24	94	93½	93½	−⅛
Ill Pow 7.60s	4	99	99	99	−1
InHead cv5½s93	44	73⅛	72⅛	73¼	+1¼
IndBellT 8⅝s	20	102⅞	101¾	102⅜	−½
IndMich 8⅛s75	5	101	101	101	−1½
IndMich 8s74	2	100½	100½	100½	
IndMich 6⅛s78	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	−⅝
IndsINtl 8⅛s96	5	107	107	107	−1
IndNatl 7.40s81	10	99½	99½	99½	
InlandSt 8⅞s95	10	103	103	103	−1¼
InlandSt 4⅛s89	10	73½	73½	73½	−¼
InlandSt 4⅞s87	7	73⅞	71⅞	71¾	−2⅜
IntHarv 8⅝s95	3	105⅛	105	105⅛	−1⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	20	72¾	72¾	72¾	
IntHarC 8⅜s75	87	101¼	100⅛	101	−⅞
IntHarC 8⅞s91	15	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
IntHarCr 7s77	10	97¼	97⅝	97⅝	+1¼
IntHarC 4⅞s81	40	79	77⅝	77⅝	−1⅜
IntHarC 4⅝s79	9	82	81	82	+¾
IntMin cv4s91	54	67	64⅝	67	+½
Int Pap 8.85s95	25	106¾	106¾	106¾	−2⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
IntPap cv4¼s96	77	84	82	83	
IntSilv cv5s93	8	61½	61¼	61½	
IntTT 8.90s95	3	106	106	106	
IntTT 8.30s75	24	101⅝	101	101⅛	
InterStr cv4s92	77	27½	27	27	
IpcoH cv5⅛s89	29	63¼	63	63⅛	
ITT Wor 8½s76	2	104	104	104	
JimW cv5⅞s91	59	76	73½	74½	
JoneLau 9⅞s95	69	104	103	103½	
JoneLau 6⅞s94	11	75½	73	75½	
KaneMil 9½s90	114	96	95	96	
KanCSo 3⅛s84	6	64⅛	63¾	64⅛	
KayslStl 7⅛s93	10	87½	87¼	87¼	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	10	85½	85¼	85½	
KingsC El 6s97	5	80	80	80	
Kraftco 6⅞s96	15	97	96½	96½	
Kroger 9s95	8	105½	105½	105½	
viLSMS 3⅛s97f	4	20	20	20	
LarwnMt 6⅛s32	10	82	80	82	
viLVHT 5s84f	9	24½	24½	24½	
viLehV 5sC03f	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
viLehV 5sF03f	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
viLhV 4½sB03f	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
viLehV 4sD03f	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
viLehVT 5s79f	25	24½	24½	24½	
LibMcN cv5s89	20	56½	56	56	
LiggMyer 6s92	36	84½	82⅛	82⅛	
LincFlBk 8⅛s96	18	104	103¼	103¼	
Litton 8⅞s76	202	99¼	97¼	98	
Litton cv3⅞s87	6	51	50	50¼	
Lockh cv4¼s92	192	38½	36½	38	
Loews 6⅞s93	810	71⅛	70½	71	
LomN cv5⅞s91	88	81¼	74	81	
Lone SG 9⅞s95	8	109	109	109	
LonSln cv5⅞s93	136	69½	67⅛	69	
LongILt 8⅛s75	10	101½	101½	101½	
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	1	78	78	78	
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	6	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
LouGE 9⅛s2000	15	113¾	113¼	113¼	
LouNStL 3s80	5	66	66	66	
Lowenst 8½s96	25	99½	98½	99	
LTV Cp 5¾s76	16	88	86½	88	
LTV Cp 5s88	727	46⅝	44⅞	45	
LuckySt cv5s93	7	117	114	117	
LykY 7½s94old	361	69½	68	68	
Lyk 7½s94new	70	70	69	69	
MacDon cv6s87	10	58	58	58	
MackF 9⅞s97	100	105	102¾	102	
MackF 9⅞s90	91	105½	103⅛	103	
MackF 8½s77	14	100½	99¼	99	
MackT 5⅛s81	27	81¼	81¼	81	
Macke cv4⅞s92	37	63½	60⅞	60	
Macmill cv4s92	10	57	57	57	
MacyCr 7⅞s77	1	98⅞	98⅞	98	
Macy cv5s92	15	84	82	82	
MadSo cv6⅛s87	12	60¼	60½	60	
MaineC 5⅛s78	8	60	60	60	
MeYnkP 9.10s	28	105⅛	105	105	
MAPCO 11s75	81	104	102½	102	
MaraOil 4⅞s87	13	76	76	76	
Marcor 6⅞s88	112	83¼	81⅞	82	
Marcor cv5s96	67	71	70⅛	71	
MarMid 7⅜s03	15	98¼	98¼	98	
MarlM cv6s94	99	78⅛	76⅝	78	
MarMAl 9⅞s96	25	105	105	105	
MdCup cv5⅛s84	13	69½	69	69	
MassM cv6⅛s91	453	75	73¾	74	
MayDSt 3⅛s80	10	75⅛	75⅛	75	
MayDStCr 9s87	12	103⅛	103⅛	103	
MayDCr 8⅞s76	58	102½	101	102	
MaySReal 5s77	8	3½	93⅝	93	
McCror 10⅛s85	7	102	100	100	
McCror 7⅞s97	117	78¼	69	78	
McCror 7⅛s94	83	71½	68	70	
McCro cv6⅛s92	4	80	80	80	
McCror 5⅛s76	29	87	85¼	87	
McCrory 5s81	50	72	70	70	
McDer cv4⅛s97	189	99⅞	93	99	
McDD cv4⅞s91	167	82	79	82	
McGHl cv3⅞s92	34	62	61¾	61	
Medus cv5⅛s88	25	80½	79	80	
MercanSt 8.70s	5	102	102	102	
MGM 9s92	71	95	91¾	91	
MGM cv5s 3	84	55	54	55	
MelEdis 2⅞s74	10	94	94	94	
MichB 7⅞s2011	192	99	97⅛	97	
MichBT 4⅞s91	13	67½	66½	66	
MichBT 3⅛s88	25	56	56	56	
MilesLab 6⅛s92	5	90⅛	90⅛	90	
MilLab cv5⅛s94	19	92	86¼	92	
MohSIL 6s85	10	69	69	69	
MSPSSM 4s 1f	5	43½	43⅛	43	
MKT Inc5⅛s33f	102	4⅞	4½	4	
MKanT 4⅛s78	4	50	50	50	
MoKanT 4s90	50	35¼	35¼	35	
MoPac 5s2045f	180	49¼	48⅛	49	
MoP 4⅛s2025f	6	50	49¼	49	
MoP 4⅞s2030f	118	49⅛	48⅛	49	
MoPac 4⅛s90	11	59½	59½	59	
MoPa 4⅛s2005	36	52½	51	51	
Mobil Oil 7⅞s	36	98⅛	96½	98	
MohkD cv5⅞s94	199	35⅛	34	35	
Mongrm 10⅛s	37	102	100½	102	
Monsanto 9⅛s	38	109	108½	108	
MontPw 8⅛s74	21	101	100	100	
MontWd 4⅞s 0	74	75¼	77½	75	
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	45	109½	104½	104	
MtWdCr 7⅞s88	34	94¼	94⅛	94	
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	2	86¼	86¼	86	
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	5	87⅛	87⅛	87	
MtWdCr 4⅞s81	14	79	78½	79	
MonyM cv7s90	14	103⅛	101	103	
viMoE 3⅛s2000f	40	13½	12	12	
MtSt TT 9s2010	99	108¼	107½	108	
MtSt TT 7⅞s13	166	98¼	98	98	
MtStTT 7⅞s	92	95½	94½	94	
MtStTT 4⅛s77	11	75	75	75	
Nabis. 7⅞s2001	25	131⅛	100	101	
NatBisc 4⅞s87	30	74¼	74¼	74	
Nat Cash 7.70s	15	98½	98	98	
NCashR cv6s95	161	87½	85	87	
Nat Cash 5.60s	49	78⅛	78¼	78	
NatCash 4⅞s95	20	75¼	75¼	75	
NatCash 4⅝s87	8	70¼	70¼	70	
NCtyL cv6⅛s91	35	71	70¼	70	
NCtyL cv5⅛s88	10	64⅛	64⅛	64	
Nat Dist 5s83	5	83½	83½	83	
NDist cv4⅞s92	57	66¼	66	66	
NFuewG8⅞s75	7	101	100⅛	101	
NHom cv4⅞s96	277	43	40	40	
NatInd cv5⅛s88	48	50⅛	49	49	
Nat Steel 8s95	5	100	100	100	
NatSteel 4⅞s89	11	74⅛	74¼	74	
NatrlGas 6⅞s77	20	96⅛	95½	96	
NCNB 8.40s75	17	106½	103½	103	
NEngTT 8⅞s	33	106	104⅛	106	
NEngTel 8.20s	48	102⅝	102	102	
NEngTT 7⅞s07	36	95⅛	94	94	
NEngTT 6⅛s79	10	94¼	94⅛	94	
NEngTT 3s74	10	96	96	96	
NEngTT 3s82	1	69½	69½	69	
Newhall cv6s95	33	73¼	73⅝	73	
NJ BellT 9.35s	139	110⅝	110	110	
NJ Bell 7⅞s12	22	97	95	95	
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	30	93½	92⅛	92	
NO Ter 3⅛s77	25	80¼	80¼	80	
viNYCen 6s80f	18	11	10⅛	10	
viNYCen 6s90f	70	52	52	52	
viNYC 5s2013f	69	7⅛	7	7	
viNYC 4½s2013f	1272	7⅛	6⅞	6	
viNYCen 4s98f	118	6	5½	5	
viNYCn 4s98r	2	7	6½	6	
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	5	25¼	25¼	25	
viNYCH 3⅛s97r	51	25½	25⅝	25	
viNYLS 3⅛s98f	1	9½	9½	9	
viNYM 3⅛s98r	45	13	12½	12	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	7	27	26	26	
NYHar 4s43Bf	5	50	50½	50	
viNYLW 4½s73f	7	14½	13	13	
viNYLW 4s73f	2	14	12½	14	
viNYNH 4½s22f	31	2½	2¼	2	
viNYNH 4s07f	20	8¼	7½	7	
viNYPut 4s93f	1	10½	10½	10	
NYS EG 8⅞s75	23	100⅞	100½	100	
NYS EG 7⅝s	26	95⅞	95	95	
NY SusW 4s94	2	75	75	75	
NYTel 9⅛s2010	173	110	109⅛	110	
NYTel 8s2008	333	102	100⅛	101	
NYTel 7⅛s2006	100	9¼	99	99	
NYTel 7⅞s2011	12	94⅞	93	93	
NYTel 4⅞s91	7	67	67	67	
NYTel 4⅛s93	4	64	64	64	
NYTel 3⅞s96	10	56	55	55	
NYTel 3⅛s78	28	83⅝	82½	82	
NYTel 3s81	15	71	71	71	
NYTel 3s89	1	58½	58½	58	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	18	73	71½	71	
NiagMP 3⅛s83	7	67	66½	66	
NL Ind 7⅛s95	13	96	92	92	
Norlin Ind 9s88	15	96	94	95	
NorAPh cv4s92	29	61	59	59	
NorInPS 8⅛75	5	101⅝	101⅛	101	
NorNG 9⅛s 0	40	107⅞	107	107	
NorNG 8⅝s74	21	100¼	100	100	
Nor Nat G 8s91	30	100½	100	100	
NorNG 4⅞s81	10	83	83	83	
NorNG 4⅞s85	10	78⅞	78⅞	78	

(Continued on Page 13, Col

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STANDARD & POOR'S INTERNATIONAL FUND

société anonyme

Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringer.

The statutory annual general meeting of shareholders of June 19th, 1973, having been adjourned at the request of the board of directors, so as to submit to the shareholders also the items mentioned under 6 and 7 here below, the shareholders are invited to attend a meeting of shareholders which will be held on July 31st, 1973, at the registered office of the company at 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

1) *To hear and accept the reports of:*
   a. the directors,
   b. the statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet at December 31, 1972, and profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1972.
3) To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the period January 1, 1972 through December 31, 1972.
4) Election of Directors to serve for coming year and until successors qualify.
5) Election of Statutory Auditor to serve for coming year and until successor qualifies.
6) Approval of a change in the investment advisory agreement.
7) Approval of an amendment to the articles of incorporation so as to permit that the signature on share certificates may be affixed either manually or by facsimile as the Board of Directors may direct.
8) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Copies of the proposed changes to the investment advisory agreement are available for inspection at the registered office.

Resolutions on the agenda of the meeting will require no quorum and will be adopted if voted by majority of the shareholders present or represented; provided that no shareholder or *proxy-holder may vote for more than 20 percent of the votes* attached to all shares issued and outstanding or for more than 40 percent of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the Meeting of July 31st, 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

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J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMI

Continental Depositary Receipt (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that div on 7% Conv. Cum. Red. Pref. J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED payable with 4.9% per share.

For the period October 17th, 1972 15th, 1973, the dividend for the CDR been calculated as follows: 272/365 x = 3.65 p per share.

From this day on this dividend w payable in Dutch florins, accordi article 6 of the Deposit Agreement D.Fl. 12.16 per CDR repr. 50 sh with D.Fl. 121.60 per CDR repr. 500 at the office of Kas-Associatie Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam.

Though a tax credit of 2.1 p per sl been deducted, stockholders outsid United Kingdom will not be entit receive the benefit of this imputa credit as long as the tax conventio tween their country and U.K. has no brought into accordance with the Fi Act, 1972, of the U.K.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 12)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NorNG 4¾s78	2	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
NorNG 4⅜s81	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅝
NorNG 4⅝s84	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+½
NorNG 3¼s73	6	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+¼
NorPac 4s97	39	56	54¼	55⅜	—¾
NorPac 4s97r	7	55½	53	55½	
NorPac 3s2047	51	37⅝	36½	36½	—½
NorStaP 8⅞s74	63	100⅛	100	100 1-32	+1-32
NorStaP 4s90	34	73½	71	71	—2⅝
NorStaP 4⅝s86	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+¼
NorStaP 3¼s84	2	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	
NorStaP 2¾s75	22	90⅛	89½	89½	—½
Nwstlnd 7½s94	43	84½	84	84½	+¼
NwnBell 7⅞s	129	101	99	99⅛	—1
Nw Bl 7½s2005	50	97	96⅜	97	—1½
NwnMu cv6s91	4	115	115	115	—⅛
NortSim 6s98	8	75	75	75	
Oakind cv4½s87	120	58⅛	55½	58⅛	+2½
OccidP cv7½s96	395	84	79	84	+5⅝
Ogden cv5s93	75	63⅛	61	61	—4½
OhBelT 7½s2011	35	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	—2¼
OhBelT 6⅛s78	3	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	27	95	94½	95	
Ohio Ed 3¾s75	5	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	—¾
Okla G 3⅛s88	5	70¼	70¼	70¼	+2¼
OklaGE 3⅞s82	2	71	71	71	
Okla G 2⅝s75	3	2¼	92⅛	92⅛	—⅛
OlinEl cv6⅛s95	125	99	95	99	+3⅜
OwenI 7⅝s2001	25	98	98	98	—2
OwenIl cv4½s92	6	73	72⅛	73	+1⅛
Owen Ill 3⅞s88	1	69	69	69	—⅛
PacGE 8⅝s2002	46	108⅝	107	108⅝	+1⅝
PacGE 7½s2004	52	98⅛	97	97	—¼
PacGE 7½s2003	22	97⅞	97½	97½	—1⅛
PacGE 8s2003	121	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅜
Pac G&E 5s89	63	76½	74⅝	74⅝	—½
Pac G&E 5s 1	8	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	—3⅝
Pac GE 4⅝s92	23	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	
Pac GE 4½s86	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	—1
Pac GE 4½s90	13	70⅞	68⅞	70⅞	+2⅞
Pac GE 4½s93	25	69	69	69	
PGE 4½s96KK	6	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	—⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s94	6	65⅜	65¼	65¼	—1⅜
Pac GE 4¼s95	7	65	64⅞	64⅞	—⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s78	43	82	81¾	81¾	+1
Pac GE 3⅝s85	42	67	64¼	66¼	—½
Pac G&E 3s74	40	96	95 21-32	95¾	+3-32
Pac G&E 3s77	10	83½	82	83½	
Pac G&E 3s79	70	77	75½	75½	—1⅛
Pac GE 3⅜s81	19	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
PacNwTel 8⅝s	18	106⅝	106	106	
Pac SwA 6s87	98	75½	75⅛	75⅛	—⅝
PacT&T 9⅛s	202	108½	106⅛	107⅝	+⅜
PacT&T 8⅝s	158	106⅛	105	105⅛	—1⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	202	105½	104⅞	104⅞	—½
Pac T&T 7.80s	164	100½	99	99	—⅝
PacT&T 7⅜s80	137	97½	96½	96½	—⅜
PacT&T 7⅛s80	368	98⅝	96½	96½	—1⅜
PacT&T 7⅛s08	32	94	93	93	
PacT&T 6⅝s79	10	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1
PacT&T 4⅞s88	11	71⅞	70¼	70¼	—⅞
PacT&T 3⅝s91	15	62	60	62	+2
PacT&T 3⅛s81	5	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—2⅜
PacT&T 3¼s78	36	82½	80⅝	80⅝	—2
PacT&T 3⅛s83	18	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	+¼
PacT&T 3⅝s87	17	60⅛	60	60	—3⅝
PacT&T 2⅞s86	1	60⅛	60½	60½	—⅛
PacT&T 2¾s85	4	62½	61½	62⅛	—1
PAA 11⅛s86	145	102½	100⅛	101	—⅞
PAA cv7⅛s98	259	86	84⅛	85½	+1
PAA cv 5¼s89	540	49	47½	47½	—1
PAA cv 4⅞s79	2	120	120	120	
PAA cv 4½s84	119	67	66	67	
PAA cv 4⅛s86	384	44⅛	43½	43⅛	—⅜
Paprct cv5¼s94	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
PennDx cv5s82	146	79½	79⅛	79⅛	—⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	20	109	108½	108½	—½
Penney 4½s84	77	74	73⅛	73⅞	+⅝
PennCo cv9s94	28	91¼	90	91¼	+1¼
Pen PwLt 3s75	10	90½	90½	90½	
PaRR 4⅛s81f	37	13⅝	13	13	—⅜
PaRR 4⅛s4f	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
PaRR 3½s85f	10	12½	12¼	12½	+1
Pennwlt 9¼s95	16	106½	106½	106½	
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	151	100⅛	99½	100½	+½
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
Pennzoil 7¾s88	34	93⅛	91	91	—1
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	8	93⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—⅛
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	70	75⅛	73¼	75½	+1½
Pnsl cv4½s96	81	139	135	138½	+2½
Pfr Inc 8s91	23	100½	100	100	—1
Pfizer cv4s97	390	118½	112	117½	+5
Phelps D 8.10s	32	103½	101	101	—2⅜
PhelpsD 7⅜s78	10	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	—⅝
Phila El 9s95	126	107⅛	104⅝	104⅝	—2½
Phila El 8½s76	3	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	—¼
Phila El 8⅛s96	38	103⅛	100⅞	101½	—2½
Phila El 8s75	101	101	99⅛	100⅞	—⅛
PhilEl 7⅞s2000	43	100	99⅛	99⅛	+½
Phila El 7⅛s98	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1
Phila El 6⅛s93	10	86⅛	86	86	—⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	40	82½	80⅛	80⅛	—2¼
Phila El 5s89	5	74½	74¼	74½	—⅛
Phila El 4⅝s87	17	73	72½	72½	—⅛
Phila El 4½s94	2	63½	63½	63½	—3
Phila El 3⅛s88	24	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 2⅜s74	47	94⅛	93	93	—1⅛
Phila El 2⅜s81	7	71	70⅞	70⅞	
PhilMor 6⅛s93	15	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅜
PhilMor cv6s94	7	441	435	435	+2
Phila In 10s77	32	103	101⅛	102⅛	+½
PhilP 7⅛s2001	15	100	99	99	—½
PhilVH cv5¼s94	19	68	68	68	—½
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	37	87	84	87	+3
PiseNG 9⅞s75	5	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+⅛
PCC&SL 5s75f	35	20	18½	18½	—3⅝
Piston cv4s97	46	55⅞	54	55⅞	+2⅝
PtmtPL 3⅛s86	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—1
PtEl 9⅛s2005	21	109	108	108	—1⅜
PtEPw 3s83	2	68	68	68	+½
PPG Ind 9s95	1	108	108	108	
ProctG 7s2002	29	97	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅛
Proct G 3⅝s81	5	80¼	80¼	80¼	+⅛
PubSvCol 8⅞s	15	105	103	103	—1
Pub SvCol 7¼s	10	92½	92½	92½	
PubSEG 9s95	50	106	104⅞	105⅝	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	40	98⅛	88½	88½	—¼
PubSvln 8⅛s74	10	100½	100	100½	+½
PubSvln 7s2002	1	90	0	90	
Pullman 5⅝s97	6	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+⅞
Pullm Tr 10s95	12	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
PullmTr 8⅝s85	5	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅛
Purex cv4⅞s94	36	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+1
QuakOat 7.70s	5	100	100	100	—2⅞
RCA 9¼s90	43	109⅛	109	109¼	—⅛
RCA 9s75	118	102¼	101¾	102	—⅛
RCA cv 4½s92	388	73⅛	72¼	73¼	+1
Ramad cv8s95	15	136⅝	136⅝	135⅝	—3⅝
Ramad cv5s96	67	75	73½	75	+¼
RapAm 7⅞s85	75	72⅝	72	72⅛	
RapAm69 7s94	67	64	62	63⅛	—⅛
RapAm72 7s94	140	63	61⅛	63	+⅞
RapidAm 6s88	415	57½	56⅝	56⅝	—½
Ray M 10⅞s75	69	104	102¼	104	+1½
viReadg 3⅛s95f	34	12½	11⅛	12⅛	
RdgBa cv5⅛s83	76	95	94	95	+½
Reeves cv4s 1	15	74	74	74	+6
RepMf cv7¼s90	5	94	93⅝	93⅝	—⅜
Rep Stl 8.90s95	17	105⅛	105½	105½	+⅛
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	10	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
Rever cv5½s92	13	59	55	59	+3½
RevM cv4½s91	134	58	57	58	+½
Rey Tob 8⅜s74	50	100⅛	99⅞	100	—⅛
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	11	100	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
Reyn Tob 7s89	3	90⅛	90⅛	0⅛	+1⅛
RiegelTsc cv5s93	26	67⅛	67	67	—⅞
RochT cv4⅞s94	112	104⅞	103⅛	104⅛	+⅛
Rockint 8.3s96	6	101	100	100	—1
Rockint 7.3s77	15	97½	97⅛	97½	—1¼
Rockin cv4¼s91	94	72½	66½	70	+2⅝
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	62	72⅝	71	71	—1
RyderS 11⅜s90	50	118⅛	117⅛	117⅞	+¼
RyderS 8⅛s92	5	98½	98½	98½	—1
Safeco 7s78	30	96	95½	95½	—1⅜
StJosLP 9⅛s76	5	103⅛	103⅛	103½	+1⅛
StLawAd 6s 6f	6	45	45	45	
SLSF 5s2006f	21	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
StReg cv4⅝s97	37	93½	89⅛	93½	+4½
Sanders cv5s92	73	52	50	51½	+½
SaFeIn cv6⅛s98	224	91	88	89⅛	+1⅛
SaFePip 8⅞s90	25	102⅝	102	102	—½
Schlitz 7.20s96	10	93	93	93	—1
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	44	102⅛	101	102	+1⅛
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	4	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—½
SCM cv 5⅛s88	31	67⅛	65⅛	67½	+2⅞
ScottP 8⅞s2000	1	106	106	106	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	10	100	100	100	—⅛
Sears R 8⅝s95	26	109	109	109	+1⅛
Sears R 8⅛s76	217	102⅝	100½	101	—⅛
Sears R 6⅝s93	14	91⅛	8 ½	90	—1½
Sears R 4⅝s83	68	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—1⅞
SearsR Ac 5s82	24	83	82	82	—½
SearsAc 4⅝s77	14	90	88	88	—1
SeafrnL cv6s94	325	29½	26	29⅛	+3½
ServPL 3.20s82	15	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
ShellO 8⅛s2000	37	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—⅜
ShellOil 5.30s92	55	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	44	80	78⅛	78⅛	+½
Signal 8.85s94	104	101⅞	100⅛	101⅞	+1⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	9	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	21	137	129¼	132½	—4⅝
Singer 8⅛s76	310	100⅛	100	100⅛	
SkellyO 8.15s76	30	101½	101½	101½	
Skil Cp cv5s92	2	78	78	78	—1
Smith AO 10⅛	10	109⅞	109½	109½	—1
Socony 4⅛s93	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Socony 2⅝s76	16	87	86⅛	86⅛	—¾
Sol B cv4⅛s92	10	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+¼
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	63	103	101	102⅛	—½
SoCenBl 7⅝s12	20	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	+¾
SoCenBel 6⅛s	5	94	94	94	—3⅛
SoesBk cv4s97	66	100	98⅛	99½	—½
SoBell TT 9.05s	347	108	107⅛	107⅛	—½
SoBellT 7⅛s13	224	98⅛	97½	97½	—¾
SoBellTel 7.60s	77	98½	97½	97½	—1
SoBell 7⅝s2010	35	96	94½	94½	
SoBellTel 7s78	36	99⅛	97	97½	—2⅜
SoBelT 6⅛s79	6	95⅛	94	94	—⅜
SoBell TT 3s79	10	76½	76⅛	76⅛	—2½
So BellT 2⅞s85	10	62½	62½	62½	—⅛
SoCalE cv3¼s80	105	75⅞	75	75	—⅛
SoCalGas 8.85s	9	106	106	106	
SoCntGs 9½s95	69	108	107⅛	107⅛	—⅜
SoNGas 9⅛s76	53	103	102⅛	103	
SoNGas 7170s91	15	95	93⅛	94⅛	—4½
SoNGas 6⅞s79	25	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅜
SoNEngT 8⅛s	191	102	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
SoPac 4⅝s81	47	79	77⅛	79	—⅛
S PacOr 4⅝s77	111	91	89½	89½	—1
SouthRy 5s94	8	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—⅞
SRyCar 4⅝s88	15	71	71	71	—1
Sw BelTel 8⅛s	125	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛	—⅛
SwBellT 7⅜s	82	100⅛	98	98	—2⅛
SwBellT 7⅝s12	7	97⅛	95	97⅛	+2⅛
SwBellT 7s78	5	99	99	99	+⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	79	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—1⅛
SwBellT 6⅛s79	2	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	—1⅝
SwBellT 3⅛s83	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅜
SwBellT 2⅞s85	1	62½	62½	62½	+1½
SperryRd 8.20s	32	101	101	101	—2⅛
Spiegel 5⅛s83	7	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—⅜
Sprag cv4⅞s92	77	53½	51	53⅛	+2⅛
StBrand 6⅝s93	3	91	91	91	
Std Intl cv 5s97	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+1
StdOilCal 7s96	39	95	94	94	—1
St O Cal 5⅞s92	11	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅛
St O Cal 4⅝s83	110	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	20	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	179	84⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—1
StOilInd cv5s96	1149	123	117	117	—6
Std O In 4⅜s83	50	78½	78½	78½	—1½
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	221	95⅛	94½	95	
StOOh 8⅛s2000	140	105	103¼	104½	—½
StOilOh 7.60s99	1	98	98	98	—½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	36	51⅞	51	51½	—½
StPrud cv6½s90	29	78½	76½	77½	+1
Stauff cv4½s91	56	87	86	87	+1
Steven cv4s90	63	63	60½	63	+2½
Storer cv4½s86	6	65⅝	64½	65½	+1
SuavSh cv5s97	62	42½	40	40	—5
SunOil 8⅛s2000	103	105	104	105	—¼
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	53	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
Sunbm 5⅛s92	35	80	80	80	
Sundst cv5s93	53	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1⅝
SunsM cv6½s89	162	95½	93	95	+3
SurvyF cv5s84	218	100	99¼	100	
SutroMtg 8⅛s82	79	78	77	78	+1
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	20	99	99	99	
Sybron cv4⅞s87	51	75⅛	73½	73½	—1½
Talcott 9⅝s76	11	101⅞	101½	101⅞	
TalcottN cv6s94	43	67⅛	62	62	—5½
Tappn cv5⅛s94	11	68½	68½	68½	—½
Teledyne 7s99	172	79½	77½	79½	+3
Teledy 6½s92	6	78	78	78	—2
Teledy cv3½s92	99	50	48½	49½	+1
Telex Cp 9s96	231	52⅞	51½	52½	+1
Tennec 10⅛s78	62	107	106	106	—1⅜
Tenneco 8⅞s75	177	100	99	99½	—¼
Tenneco 8⅛s91	42	100½	100	100½	
Tennco 7s93	102	86⅞	84	84⅛	+⅛
Tennco cv6¼s92	49	92½	91	92½	+1
Tenneco 6s79	84	88	86½	86⅞	+⅜
TennV Au 9⅛s	435	110⅜	109	109⅛	—1⅛
TennV Au 8⅝s	11	105⅛	104	104	—1⅜
TennV Au 8s74	313	100 1-32	99½	99½	—½
TVA 7.40s97D	119	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
TVA 7.35s97B	244	96	95	95½	—⅞
TVA 7.35s97C	319	96	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	10	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	
TVA 7.35s93A	47	96	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅝
TVA 7.35s98B	130	95⅝	94⅛	94½	—1⅜
TennVaAu 7⅛s	78	99⅛	98⅛	99	—⅜
TennVaAu 7s97	290	92½	91⅞	92	
Ter ASL 4s2019	15	53	53	53	+1
Ter ASL 2⅞s85	24	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+4½
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	61	92⅛	90	90⅛	—1⅜
Texaco 7⅛s2001	133	102⅛	99⅞	99⅞	—1⅛
Texaco 5⅞s97	34	81	80⅛	80⅛	—2⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	19	71⅛	71	71	—2
Tex Pac 5s2000	4	64	64	64	+3
Texfl cv4⅞s96	36	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—⅛
Textron 8.60s75	49	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+¾
Textron 5⅝s92	[illegible]	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅛
TideM cv5½s91	110	91½	90	91½	+2½
ToledoE 9s2000	35	106	105	105	—4½
TWA 11s86	137	109	107⅞	107⅞	
TWA 10s85	70	103	101⅛	102⅛	+⅛
TWA 6½s78f	213	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	
TWA cv5s94	352	67	64	64	—1
TWA cv4s92	312	51	49⅞	49⅞	+½
Travler 8.70s95	6	105⅝	105⅛	105¼	—1½
TriSoMtg 7⅞s80	3	99	96	99	+3
TRWInc 8⅛s75	51	101⅞	101	101	—¼
TRWInc 5½s92	7	79½	79½	79½	—1
TucsonGs 8⅞s	5	101½	101½	101½	+½
TylerCp cv5s93	10	64	64	64	
UGI Cp 9⅛s75	50	102⅛	100½	100½	—½
UnionBk 7.35s	30	94½	91¼	91¼	—1⅜
UnCarb 5.30s97	24	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	—⅜
UnCorp cv7s89	31	83	80	283	+2
UnCorp cv6s88	5	65	64	65	+2½
UnElMo 3⅛s82	35	70½	70½	70½	—1⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	124	102	100⅛	101	—1
Un OCal 6⅛s98	20	86	86	86	—5⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	75	108	105	107½	+1
Un Pac 8⅝s85	12	108	106½	106½	—1½
Un Pac 7.20s76	35	100	99	99	—½
Unirov cv5⅛s96	54	75	73	74	+½
UnAirL cv5s91	361	65⅛	63⅛	65⅛	—½
U AirL cv4¼s92	166	55⅛	52½	55⅛	+2⅛
UAirc cv5⅛s91	164	70⅛	69	70	+1
UAirc cv4⅞s88	10	85	82	82	—3
UAirc cv4¼s92	173	62	60⅛	62	+1
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	169	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛	+¼
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	39	65	64	65	+2
U Bran cv5½s94	131	57	54⅛	57	+2
UnGasC 4⅝s78	12	87¾	87½	87½	—¼
UnGasC 4½s77	16	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+⅛
UnGasC 4⅛s73	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—¾
UnGasP 8⅝s89	65	99⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1½
UnGasP 5⅝s82	24	83	82½	83	+½
UnGasP 5s78	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	88	100⅛	99½	99½	—1⅛
UnJerBk 7⅛s	6	98	98	98	—1⅛
UnMrch 9⅛s95	65	104	102⅛	102⅛	—1⅜
UnMrch cv4s90	5	64	63⅛	64	+½
U Nuclr cv5s88	14	61½	60⅛	60⅛	—⅜
US Gyp 4⅝s91	4	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1
US Hm cv5½s96	212	57	55	55	—1½
US Leas 9⅛s74	21	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
US NBOre 7⅛s	10	99	99	99	
US NBOre 6⅛s	7	94	94	94	
US Plywd 8⅛s	46	99	98	98	—1½
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	29	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—⅛
US Rub 7⅛s76	10	85½	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
US Stl 7⅝s2001	62	99	98⅛	98⅛	
US Steel 4⅝s96	288	66	64½	64⅛	—⅝
US Steel 4½s86	19	77⅛	77	77	
US Steel 4s83	38	77	77	77	+¼
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	12	103⅛	102⅛	103	+1
UnitUtil cv5s93	45	81½	81⅛	81⅛	+1¼
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	120	71	69	71	+1
UV Ind 5⅛s95	14	58½	58	58½	+½
Vanad cv4⅛s76	16	89⅛	89	89	—1
Vendo cv4½s80	1	75	75	75	
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	56	107½	106	107⅛	+1½
VaEIP cv3⅞s86	9	72½	71⅛	72	+½
VaE Pw 2⅝s75	11	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—⅜
VirgRy incds88	20	76⅛	75½	75½	—⅜
Virg Ry 3s95	6	55	55	55	
Wabash 7⅛s77	3	100	100	100	+¾
Wabash 4s81	17	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
Wag El 6⅛s86	17	85	80⅛	85	+5
Walgrn cv5½s91	43	77⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅛
WallM cv6½s91	20	80⅛	79	80	+1½
Wash G 8⅛s75	64	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
WeanU cv5⅛s93	75	42⅛	40⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
Wean 5⅛s93n	25	43⅛	43	43⅛	+1⅛
viWShr 4s2361f	9	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
viWShr 4s2361r	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WnArL cv5½s93	179	87	85½	86	—⅛
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	24	105	104	104	—2
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	7	99½	99	99	—¼
Wn Md 5⅛s82	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
WU Cp cv5¼s97	214	61	59⅛	60¼	+
WnUnT 8.45s96	16	99½	99½	99½	+½
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	6	84⅛	84	84	—¼
WestgCre 7.20s	50	97⅛	96⅝	97½	—½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	50	105	104	105	+½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	5	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—⅜
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	2	105	105	105	—1½
Weyrhr 8⅛s76	64	102⅛	100	100⅛	—1⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—2¼
Weyerh 5.20s97	90	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Whirl 5⅛s86	10	85	84⅛	84⅛	—3⅛
WhitCn cv5½s92	67	71⅛	69½	71⅛	+¼
WhiteMot 7⅛s93	26	84	83	83	—3
WhitM cv5½s93	5	58	57⅛	58	+1
Whittkr 10s88	100	85	82	85	+1
Whitkr cv4½s88	39	46½	45	46	+1
Wickes Cp 6s92	2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—½
Wickes cv5⅛s94	25	64	63	64	
WillRs cv5¼s89	22	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	+2⅛
WillRs cv4½s92	57	64½	62	62	—3
Wms Cos 11s81	67	105½	104½	105	
Wms cv5.65s91	128	109	107	107½	+4
Wis Tel 7⅛s2007	25	92	91	92	—1½
Wilco cv4½s93	16	64	63	63	—4
Womet cv5½s94	38	73	72	73	+½
Wyly cv7⅛s95	240	41⅛	40½	41	
Xerox cv6s95	590	178	171¼	177	+5
YngSh 10½s2000	33	112	110½	110½	
YngSh 4⅝s90	1	65½	65½	65½	+⅛
Zapata cv4⅞s88	66	63	60	60⅞	—1⅛
Zapat cv4⅝s88B	39	63	60⅛	61	—1⅛
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	68	62	60	60	—2
Zavre cv5⅛s94	32	68	67½	68	+2⅜
Zurn cv5⅝s94	25	76	75⅛	75½	—½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 5⅛s81	7	86½	86½	86½	—6
Austr 5⅛s80n	4	91	91	91	
Chile 3s93f	25	60	60	60	+2
CopnT fn5⅛s78	6	95⅛	95	95	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	4	15	15	15	
Denmrk fn6s85	28	83	83	83	
Denmrk 5⅛s74	6	98	98	98	—¼
Finland 6s79	10	90	90	90	—1
Germany 5s80	5	96	96	96	+2
Ital C Con 3s77	1	98	98	98	
ItalC Cn fn3s77	1	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	4	98	98	98	
ItalRep fn3s77	4	98	98	98	
Japan Dv 6s76	5	98	98	98	+7
Jap fn5½s80	1	93	93	93	
viKrau 5s59xf	21	4½	4½	4½	—½
Mexico 8⅛s97	40	97½	96½	96½	—½
Mexico 8⅝s97	20	94	93	94	+1⅛
Mexico 7⅛s81	8	91½	91½	91½	
Mexico 6⅛s78	11	92¼	92	92	
Mexico 6½s79	15	91	91	91	+1
N Zea fn5⅛s76	4	94	94	94	
N Zea fn5⅛s85	13	82½	82½	82½	
Norw. fn5⅛s76	3	96	96	96	
NovaScot 7s78	15	97½	97½	97½	—1⅜
Poland 6s50xf	4	42	40	42	
Pol as4⅛s68f	3	33	33	33	
Poland 6s40xf	1	40	40	40	+6
Wars 4⅛s58xf	2	30	30	30	

Over-Counter

(Continued From Page 9)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WilsonFrght .24	11	6⅛	6½	6½	—¼
Wilson HJ	210	17½	12	17⅛	+5⅛
Winston NK	40	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
WinterPkTel .24	205	14	13½	13⅛	—⅛
WiscPowLt 1.44	112	19½	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
WiscRlEst .90	40	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
WolvPenlrnbx .44	67	7¼	6½	7¼	+⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	79	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
Worthingtnind .16	16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Wright WE .18	55	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+½
Xomox Corp .06	88	10½	7⅛	10½	+2⅝
YellFrtSys .60	464	40⅛	36⅛	39⅛	+3⅛
Ziegler Co .32	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
ZenithAm Cp	65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ZionsUtahBn .76	47	27½	26½	26½	—1
Zwicker Elec	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+2
Anglo Amer .21e	520	10⅛	9⅝	½	—⅜
AngloA In 1.01a	507	43½	35⅛	38⅛	—5⅛
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	960	9	7⅝	8	—1
Brilund Min Ltd	471	3	1⅝	3	+1⅝
BuffelsfnG .18e	761	26⅛	20⅛	23⅛	—3½
DeBeersMin .19e	325	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
Fiat Spa .20e	3	4½	4½	4½	
FreeStGM 2.05e	661	22	18⅛	20⅛	—1⅞
FujiPhotF .20r	355	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	101	79½	76	79⅛	+4½
HondaMot .54e	149	73⅛	68	71⅛	+4½
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
KansaiElP 1.45e	12	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—½
KirinBrew .20e	965	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Kloo Gold .52a	1277	16⅛	13⅛	14⅛	—1⅝
NissanMot .14r	17	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅛
OverseasInns SA	81	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	—⅛
PalaboraMn .82e	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Philips Gloeipn	403	19½	19	19⅛	+½
PresSteynG .37e	725	25⅛	20½	22⅛	—2½
Rank Organisin	7166	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1
StHelenaG 1.08e	263	27½	23¼	24⅛	—3⅛
Tele deMex .78e	104	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
TokioMarF .77e	26	171½	169½	171½	+1
TokyoShibEl .70e	31	29	27½	29	+⅛
ToyotaMot .26r	16	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
UnionCpLtd .14e	64	8½	8⅛	8½	
VaalReeEx .93e	1134	30⅛	24⅛	27⅛	—3⅛
WelkomGM .37e	512	6⅛	5⅛	6	—⅛
WestDrieG 2.45e	502	43⅛	38	40⅛	—3⅛
WnDeepLv 1.05e	756	19½	16⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
WnHolding 2.85e	264	41	37⅛	39⅛	—1⅜
ZambianAm .51e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	45⅝	45¾
Baystate Corporation	31⅜	31⅞
Cleveland Trust	82½	83½
Detroit Bank and Trust	46¼	46¾
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	38¾	39¼
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23½	24¼
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	28¼	29¼
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	26⅞	27⅝
Girard Trust	49	50
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	53	54½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	35¼	36¼
Lincoln First Banks	26	26½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	47	47½
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	25½	26¼
New England Merch. Boston	20	20½
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	34	34¾
Pitts Nat. Corporation	32½	33
Prov. Nat. Corporation	34¼	35½
Secur. Pac. Corporation	24¼	24⅝
Shawmut Ass. Boston	44¼	45
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	41⅛	41⅝
U.S. Trust New York	49½	50¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	37	37½
Virginia Nat. Bank	31½	32

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended July 22, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FedNatMtg	1,110,000	20	17¾	19⅝	+1¾
LevitzFrnit	759,000	9⅛	5⅞	6⅞	+2⅞
Brunswk	726,600	19⅛	18	19⅝	+1
Texacolne	648,300	33⅝	30⅝	32⅞	+1¼
AmAirlin	609,700	11¼	10	10	—⅜
AmTel&Tel	598,400	53⅛	51⅛	53	+1⅜
IntTel&Tel	589,700	33⅛	31	32¼	+1
ExxonCp	546,500	95½	89¾	92¼	—½
AmT&T wt	538,800	6⅞	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
GulfOil	508,100	24	21⅝	24	+1⅝
DeereCo	502,300	44⅞	40½	44⅞	+3⅞
FordMot	453,500	55½	54	55½	+1⅛
GenElec	449,600	62¼	57⅞	61⅝	+3⅜
BraniflAir	423,900	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+⅜
MobilOil	428,000	61½	58⅞	61⅞	+⅜
Chrysler	413,000	26	24⅞	25¾	+⅛
FstNatCity	412,300	46½	41⅛	45⅝	+4
ColgPalm	411,700	32⅞	29⅝	32¼	+2½
AtlRich	409,800	85	80⅞	81½	—1⅞
GenTel&Tel	406,600	31⅛	29½	31¼	+1½

Issues traded in: 1,883.
Advances: 1,361; declines: 436; unchanged: 186.
New highs: 56; lows: 153.

Volume

Last week	83,626,420 shares
Week ago	73,168,640 shares
Year ago	76,973,420 shares
1973	2,136,141,562 shares
1972	2,379,733,199 shares
1971	2,320,572,077 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended July 22, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	918.05	881.32	910.90	+24.91
20 Transp.	116.78	159.43	164.19	+2.44
15 Utils.	102.22	100.34	101.39	—0.16
65 Comp.	279.84	269.71	277.38	+5.53
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	108.02	103.42	107.14	+3.05

American Exchange

Week Ended July 22, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ChampHome	452,500	7½	6⅞	7	—1⅛
SyntexCorp	384,000	100⅞	88⅛	100⅞	+12⅛
McCullOil	269,600	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
BowmarIns	258,200	37	28⅛	37	+8⅞
TWA wt	216,200	6⅞	5⅞	6½	+⅜
BanstrCtLt	180,500	26⅞	24	24	—1
CdnJaveln	178,300	11¼	9⅛	11⅛	+1¼
Superscope	161,300	28¼	22¼	27¼	+5
ConnrexCp	139,500	15⅝	14⅛	15⅝	+⅛
KaiserInd	131,300	6¼	4⅞	6¼	+1⅜

Volume: 14,477,690 shares.
Year to date: 422,783,710 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,346.
Advances: 876; declines: 266; unchanged: 204.
New highs: 39; new lows: 69.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

and price trends"—price and wage controls. Unfortunately, most economists agree, controls work best over a short-term span and are least effective over the long haul.

Against this uncertain background, investors continue to be reluctant to make long-term commitments. And the very high short-term rates in domestic markets as well as in the Euro-currency market are an attractive alternative.

In fact, the only operating sector continues to be in deutsche mark bonds and that primarily because for non-Germans it is the most convenient way of getting into DM and earn interest.

The 100-million DM offering for Estel was priced last week at 99 1/4 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent and subsequently was quoted at 99 1/2. Sun Oil is now in the market for 100 million DM, offering a coupon of 7 1/2 percent and an issue price around 99 1/2. However, the quarter-point difference in coupons (Sun apparently being considered a better credit risk and a better-known name) has reportedly met with investor resistance.

In the secondary market, transactions handled during the week slipped to $162.6 million at Cedel from $193.8 million a week earlier, and to $190 million from $212.5 million at Euroclear.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
July 26	9.15	7.85	7.96
July 31	8.98	7.58	7.68
Aug. 2	8.58	7.70	7.82
Aug. 9	8.16	7.76	7.90
Aug. 16	8.35	7.79	7.94
Aug. 23	8.32	7.86	8.02
Aug. 28	8.26	7.83	8.00
Aug. 30	8.26	7.84	8.01
Sept. 6	8.25	7.95	8.14
Sept. 13	8.25	7.93	8.13
Sept. 20	8.25	7.95	8.17
Sept. 25	8.25	7.91	8.13
Sept. 27	8.25	7.99	8.22
Oct. 4	8.21	8.01	8.25
Oct. 11	8.16	7.98	8.21
Oct. 18	8.17	8.08	8.37
Oct. 23	8.25	8.03	8.31
Oct. 25	8.24	8.10	8.34
Nov. 1	8.27	7.39	8.29
Nov. 8	8.27	7.99	8.30
Nov. 15	8.27	7.99	8.30
Nov. 15	8.27	7.99	8.30
Nov. 20	8.24	7.92	8.25
Nov. 23	8.27	8.03	8.37
Nov. 29	8.27	8.03	8.38
Dec. 6	8.27	8.02	8.40
Dec. 13	8.27	8.03	8.41
Dec. 18	8.28	8.00	8.39
Dec. 20	8.28	8.00	8.39
Dec. 27	8.26	8.08	8.42
Jan. 3, 1974	8.31	8.11	8.54
Jan. 10	8.28	8.08	8.52
Jan. 15	8.28	8.11	8.56
Jan. 17	8.40	8.36	8.64
Feb. 12	8.32	8.02	8.48
Mar. 12	8.31	8.05	8.53
Apr. 9	8.31	8.05	8.56
May 7	8.32	8.12	8.67
June 4	8.29	8.20	8.79
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	74.10	74.10	6.53
Bond '93-88, 4s	73.10	73.10	6.30

Sports

Romania Gains in Davis Cup With Italy, Czechoslovakia

BRUSSELS, July 22 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia will meet Italy in the European Group B Davis Cup tennis final but Romania will have to wait at least until Monday to learn whether the Soviet Union or France emerge victorious from their rain-plagued semi-final in Group A.

Italy's Carrado Barazzutti today downed Spain's José Higueras 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 in Turin to give the weakened Italian team a winning 3-1 edge over a similarly under-strength Spanish team. Both countries were without their top players, who have been suspended by their national associations for joining the players' boycott of the Wimbledon championships. Manuel Santana, who volunteered his services to the Spanish team, made the final tally 3-2.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia qualified yesterday three matches to two over West Germany and will meet Italy Aug. 3-4 in Prague.

France took a 1-0 lead in their semifinal in Moscow today but the rain, which has postponed play throughout the weekend, delayed the second match, which had to be halted because of bad light.

François Jauffret defeated Teimuraz Kakulia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, to give France the lead and Patrick Proisy was locked at 3-6, 8-6, 2-1 with Wimbledon finalist Alex Metreveli when the light became so bad play had to stop.

Romania, already ahead 3-0 against New Zealand before today's reverse singles, won, 4-1. Onny Parun scored New Zealand's only victory of the encounter by defeating Toma Ovici 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 in the final match.

Ilie Nastase won two matches yesterday, beating Parun and then teaming for the doubles victory which gave Romania its unbeatable 3-0 advantage.

Trevino Ahead After 3 Rounds In Golf Defense

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (UPI).—Lee Trevino, defending his championship in the $210,000 St. Louis golf classic, fired a 4-under-par 66 yesterday to come from behind and grab the lead in the third round.

Trevino, who won last year's tournament with an 11-under-par 269, was 11 under part after the third round. One stroke behind were Gene Littler and Bob Goalby.

Trevino had problems on the front nine yesterday when he missed three putts of three feet or less. He hit a tree on the fourth fairway, but he saved par when his third shot hit the green and rolled 20 feet, to within one foot of the hole.

Littler, celebrating his 43d birthday, had a one-stroke lead at the beginning of the round, which Trevino quickly wiped out with a birdie on the first hole. Littler shot a 68.

Littler made an eagle on the par-5 ninth hole with two approach shots straight down the fairway. His second approach hit the green and rolled to within eight feet of the hole.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Lee Trevino	69-64-66—199
Bob Goalby	65-68-67—200
Gene Littler	66-66-68—200
Don Bies	69-66-66—201
Bruce Crampton	71-66-65—202
Larry Hinson	68-68-66—202
Gay Brewer	67-69-66—202
Mike Wynn	67-69-67—203
Rick Massengale	65-69-70—204
Richard Crawford	70-69-65—204
Chris Blocker	69-67-68—204
Jim Ferriell	67-67-70—204

2 Women Tied In U.S. Open Golf

ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 22 (NYT).—With a drastically new putting style and an old $5 putter, Susie Maxwell Berning gained a 54-hole tie with Pam Higgins of Palm Springs, Calif., yesterday in the women's U.S. Open golf championship.

Scoring a third-round 3-under-par 69 over the Country Club of Rochester course, Mrs. Berning, the defending champion and the mother of a 3-year-old daughter, caused a deadlock with her total 218.

Miss Higgins, with a 70 yesterday, and Mrs. Berning have a two-stroke edge over Sharon Miller of Marshall, Mich., the 36-hole leader.

Miss Miller, who is at 220, enjoyed a four-stroke edge on the field starting out but led Miss Higgins by six and Mrs. Berning by seven before they teed off yesterday.

More Sports News On Page 15

NORTHERN TRUST BANK

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY
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London Branch, 38 Lombard Street, London E.C.3

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1973

THE DIRECTORS

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KARL D. BAYS — President, American Hospital Supply Corporation
SILAS S. CATHCART — Chairman, Illinois Tool Works Inc.
ALBERT B. DICK III — Chairman, A. B. Dick Company
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DOUGLAS R. FULLER — Vice Chairman, Nortrust Corporation, The Northern Trust Company
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E. NORMAN STAUB — President, Nortrust Corporation, The Northern Trust Company
OMER G. VOSS — Executive Vice President, International Harvester Company
J. HARRIS WARD — Director and Former Chairman, Commonwealth Edison Company

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 338,680,193
U. S. Government Securities	165,577,285
Federal Agency Securities	31,299,478
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	204,142,726
Other Securities	11,456,827
Trading Account Securities	47,802,355
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell	216,125,000
Other Money Market Loans	377,968,672
Other Loans	1,376,893,201
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	*26,021,192*
Direct Lease Financing	12,506,092
Bank Premises and Equipment	53,334,540
Customers' Acceptance Liability	1,043,499
Other Assets	31,741,482
TOTAL	$ 2,842,550,158
LIABILITIES	
Deposits:	
Demand	$ 881,353,405
Savings	562,654,600
Other Time	308,785,280
Foreign Offices	512,574,489
Total Deposits	$ 2,265,367,774
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements To Repurchase	338,180,000
Liability on Acceptances	1,043,499
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	33,040,004
Other Liabilities	15,634,120
Total Liabilities	$ 2,653,265,397
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Capital Notes—6¾% Due March 1, 1980	$ 30,000,000
Stockholder's Equity:	
Capital Stock ($20 Par Value)	$ 60,000,000
Surplus	61,000,000
Undivided Profits	18,703,236
Reserve for Contingencies	19,581,525
Total Stockholder's Equity	$ 159,284,761
Total Capital Accounts	$ 189,284,761
TOTAL	$ 2,842,550,158

Insurance Stocks

iCityIns .12		6⅜	7⅛	
nBkrIns Flb .20	38	10½	10⅛	+¼
BkrLfFla .08b	6	16	17½	
nFamily Lfe	25	1)	15½	+⅜
nFidelLfe .08b	24	8½	9	—⅛
sFodrsLf .10b	1	12	12⅛	
n Gearnty Fin	5	4⅛	4⅛	
nHeritagLf .26	4	21½	22⅛	
nlolRein .15h	18	46	47⅛	+4½
nlntGrp pl 2	7	244	249	+16
nInvstLfe .15r	11	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
nNatlFinl .38	57	8⅛	9⅛	±⅛
nPioneer Cp	3	4⅛	5⅜	—⅛
n Reinsur 1.08	37	39⅛	40⅛	+⅛
n Reserve .20	253	17	17⅜	—⅛
nSlatesLf .05a	6	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
ocMadis .05r	3	4⅛	5⅛	
SecLf .30	225	8⅛	9⅛	
ificNat Cp	1	3⅝	4⅛	+¼
StdA .40	4	7	7⅛	—⅛
StdB .40	2	7	7⅛	—⅛
WnSla .48a		15	16	+¼
Casual .10e		2⅛	3⅛	
ternlCp .20e	13	43⅛	44⅛	+¼
seNat Life		8	9	
sapkeLf A		4⅛	5⅛	
sapkeLf B		4⅛	5⅛	
bb Corp 1.12	120	49⅛	50⅛	+⅜
delLife Ins	3	9⅛	10⅛	
alSta Cp	20	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
ge Univ	32	13½	14½	+½
anLf&Ac .20	1	34	35½	—½
mbia Natl	2	3¼	3⅝	
bine Ins .40a	327	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
Genins .60	65	54⅞	55⅝	—⅛
AmLfe .76		15½	16½	
State Lfe	5	7⅛	7⅝	
erlen Ins .24	12	68	70	+2
erlonIns wt	18	17½	18½	+½
n&Forst 1.20	102	27⅝	27⅛	—⅛
nFor pf2.40	5	86	90	
amLife .64	24	25⅛	26⅜	
C Corp .52	33	39	40½	
radoGen s	2	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
FirMar .10e	14	8⅛	9⅛	
pire Gen	2	2⅜	3⅛	—⅛
ovrCas .80a		29	31	
Lfelowa .30	5	20	20⅛	
LfWash .76		20⅛	21⅛	
sslorny .54		13⅛	14⅛	
ly Life	21	11⅛	12	+⅛
NewWL .12	5	57	59	—½
eraGrp .76	316	56	57	+½
CpVa .20	63	6⅛	6½	
UnLfe .40a	34	20⅛	20⅜	+1¼
AmFin .58	1	15⅛	16	+⅛
ColonyLfe .24	9	8⅛	8⅜	
Executive Cp	9	11½	12½	
FaderLf .32a		11⅜	14⅛	
g NoCaro	15	19	20	+¼
nited Inc		2⅛	2⅞	
steinFinl Cp	20	1½	1⅞	+⅛
ders Finl	71	2⅝	2⅞	+½
klin Lfe .60	322	26½	26⅞	+1½
Enterprises	23	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Reinsur .40	60	215	219	+1
lLifeAcc .07r	26	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
Emplp .44a	334	51⅛	51⅛	+⅜
Emplyln wt	114	35⅛	36½	+⅛
EmplLfe .24	38	64	64½	+½
nwith Lll	11	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
stn Mgmt		1⅜	1⅞	—¼
Equity Finl	13	14½	15½	+1¼
adin Cp .40	21	15¼	15⅛	+⅛
rnity Nat	8	4	4⅛	—⅛
tion InN	12	1⅝	1⅞	
rIns .50	3	13½	14¼	
mBlr 1.56	2	38	39½	
Benef .84	12	33¾	34⅛	+¾
SecurLf .50	212	18½	20½	+½
acman .20e	2	10	10⅛	
Lbty Lfe	25	5	5⅛	
LifeAcc .88	104	22⅛	23½	+1½
Grp .84	19	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
rlies) .20	162	8⅞	9⅛	
Holding		4⅞	5⅛	
eCp .20	250	11⅝	11⅞	+½
tKy .07e		6¼	6⅜	
Inv Ins Co Am	313	2¾	3⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	4	27½	28½	+⅛
KansCityLfe 2		52	56	
Kemperco Co .60	145	26	26½	+1⅜
KyCentLfe .18	126	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
LamarLfe Cp	30	16	17½	
LibertyNat Lfe	8	35	35½	+1¼
LifeAmbost s		1⅛	2⅛	
LifeInsGa .40	25	16½	17¼	+¼
LifeInv Inc	21	18⅛	19	+½
Lifesurance Cp		2⅝	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a		7⅛	8⅛	
La Sou Life		5⅛	5⅝	
LoyalAm LfeIns		7	7½	
Manhatlife .32e	5	6½	6½	
MassGen Lfe	5	5⅛	5⅝	
McMillanCp .08e	23	15	17	
Mercury Gen .30	65	15	15⅛	—1⅛
MidwNat Ohio		8½	9⅛	
MidwstUnLf .49r	2	14⅝	14⅞	
Modrn Am Life	7	3⅛	4⅛	—⅛
ModrnSecL .10e	264	2⅝	2⅝	
MonarchCap .65e	134	12⅛	12⅞	
Monumntl Corp	27	26¼	27¼	
MotClAmIns .14	1	9⅛	9⅝	
Mut SavLfe .30e		8⅛	9⅛	
NN Corp .80	20	26	27	+¼
NatLife Fla	71	3⅛	3⅝	—⅜
NatOldLine .20	52	6⅛	6⅝	
NatResLf .34		9¼	10	
NatSecurIns s	3	5¼	5⅞	
NatWestn Lf	2	5⅛	5½	
NationwideA .55	523	12⅞	13⅛	+¼
North Cent		4⅜	5⅛	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅝	2¾	
Occidental Lfe	2	3⅛	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.04	29	42⅝	43⅛	+¼
OldRepInt .70	18	24	24⅛	—¼
PacStd Life	357	2⅛	2⅜	
Peerlessins .48	8	10½	10⅞	
Penn Life	c452	4⅛	4½	+⅛
PennLife wt		⅛	⅝	
PeopleProB .05h		7½	8⅛	
PhilaLife .44b	65	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
PledmtAan .14	266	9	9⅜	+¼
PreferdRisk .12e	19	19½	21	+½
Pres Ilfe		4½	5	
ProtectiveLfe .44	18	14⅛	15⅛	+⅜
ProvidLfeND .24		9⅜	10¼	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	6	70	73	+½
Reliable Lfe .66		17	17¾	+⅛
Safeco .90	55	51⅛	51⅝	+1¼
StPaulCos .72	117	42⅛	43½	+1½
SecurConn Lfe	3	15⅜	16⅛	
SecLfe&Acc .32	59	8⅞	9⅛	
SecurLife Ga	238	20	21½	
SouUnAla .15r		4⅝	5⅛	
SouthldFin .50	13	36⅛	37¼	
Sowstrn Lfe .80	12	37½	38	
SovereignCp .05h	11	10	10½	+¼
StdLifeIns .20b	2	7	7½	+½
StdSec Life	26	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Statesm Gr .15r	30	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
SuretyFinl .05e	8	3⅛	3⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e	11	4⅛	5	
TimeHold .05e	3	21½	22½	
Transport Life	24	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
Unac Intl	3	6⅛	7⅛	
Unicoa	279	17½	19½	
UnicomIns Grp	32	6½	7	+⅜
UnitAmer Life	5	2⅝	3⅛	
UnitBenfilLfe 2		188	200	
UnitFireCas .45e	3	17½	19½	
UnitFoundrs Lf	7	1⅜	1⅝	
UnitLibtyLf .30e		5⅛	6	+⅛
UnitSav Life		2⅞	3⅜	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	51	23⅝	24	+1⅜
Variable Annut	39	11⅛	11⅝	+½
Vico Corp	16	5⅛	5½	
WashngtnNat .60	89	17	17¾	+¾
WashNat pf2.50	z33	32½	34	
WestnCasSur .56	64	20⅝	21⅛	
WestnStaLf .17b		7¼	7¾	
Windsor Lfe	13	6½	7¼	+¼
Wisc Nat Life	1	16¾	17⅛	
WorldSvc Life	111	14	15	+2
Zenith Nat Ins	28	7½	7¾	+⅞
Zenith United	5	3⅝	3⅞	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account / DM Basis		
S. Africa 8¾-87	105	106
Australia 8-86	104½	105½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98½	99½
Centrest 8¾-85	106	107
CCA 6¾-78	101	102
CCA 8¼-80	100	101
CCA 7-84	100	101
CCA 8-86	102	103
CECA 5¾-86	95	96
CFE 8½-86	96½	97½
CFE 7¼-78	100¼	101½
CFE 8¼-79	106	107
Communautes Urb. 8-86	102½	103¼
Credit Nat. 8-86	102½	103½
CUF 7-76	99½	100½
CUF 6¾-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101¼	102¼
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-86	102½	103½
Escom 7-78	99½	100½
Escom 6½-86	103½	104½
Escom 9¾-80	107	108
Fomento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 5¾-84	93½	94½
Imatran 6-78	96	97
Manitoba 7-89	99	100
Manitoba 9¾-82	107	108
Nancy 8-86	103½	103½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-88	101½	103½
North Scot. 8-84	102	103
Rederne 6-80	94½	95½
Reed 6¾-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6¾-78	99	100
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-88	102¾	102¾
SNCF 7¼-88	102	103
Watney 7-84	100	101
Bass 7-81	95	96

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)	
Australia Oil 7-87	100.60
Copenhagen 6¼-87	83
Courtaulds 6½-87	90
Courtaulds 7¾-87	100¼
Daimler 8-85	104½
Elec. Council 7¾-86	101¼
ESCOM 6¼-87	87
Eurofima 6¼-87	86½
EIB 7¾-83	101
Finland 7-82	89
Hammersley 6¾-87	90.40
IAD 6¾-87	94
ICI 6½-83	91
KHD 6¾-87	93.20
KLM 8½-85	103.05
New Zealand 7-87	99
Ontario Hydro 6¼-87	90.15
Ontario Hydro 7½-85	99.85
Quebec 6½-87	91.15
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	94½

Saab 7¼-86	101	
Tenneco 7¾-86	99	
Worldbank 6½-82	97¼	
Worldbank 6¾-87	99¼	

European Currency Units*		
S. Africa 8-86	103¾	104¾
Brasil 8-84	102½	103½
CECA 8-85	106½	107½
ENEL 7½-86	104	105
Eurofima 7½-81	103	104

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	97	98
EIB 7-86	99½	100½
Burmah 7-86	95½	96½
Cons Eur. 7-87	97¼	98¼
Denmark 6¾-87	91¼	92¼
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	90	91
Finland 7-87	91¾	92¾
ISE 6½-87	90	91
Oslo 6¾-87	92	93
Reed 6¾-87	91¾	92¾
Slater 7¼-87	94	95

French Francs		
Air Liquide 8¼-78	102½	103½
BASF 7½-87	98½	99½
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-86	100¼	101¼
EIB 7¾-81	100½	101½
Gervais Danone 8-87	100	102
New Zealand 7½-87	96	97
Oslo 7¼-87	95	96
Petrol BP 7-80	97¼	98¼
Quebec 7½-87	96½	97½
Renault 7¼-87	95½	96½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	98¼	99¼
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	98½	99½
Usine Kuhlmann 8-78	101½	102½
World Bank 7¼-87	96	97

Guilders		
ABN 6-79	97¼	98¼
Amro 7¼-80	102	103
BP 6-79	97¼	98¼
Euro 5¾-79	93¼	94¼
EIB 6-82	96½	97½
Gorett 6½-79	99	100
KLM 6-79	95	96
Mees 5¾-79	95¾	96¾
Michelin 6½-79	101½	102½
Philips 6-79	97½	98½
South Africa 7½-78	100	101
Thyssen 7½-76	100	101

Kredietbank Indices	July 5	July 20
U.A.	107.1	107.1
D.M.	104.4	104.2
ECU	108.0	108.1
F.F.	109.5	108.9
F. Lux.	105.4	106.3

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 62½¢ a share on the $2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 60¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable September 15, 1973, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 24, 1973.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

INTERMARKET FUND I

Siège social :
Luxembourg, 11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte.
R.C. Luxembourg 8622.

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires, qui se tiendra le 10 août 1973, à 10 heures, au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR

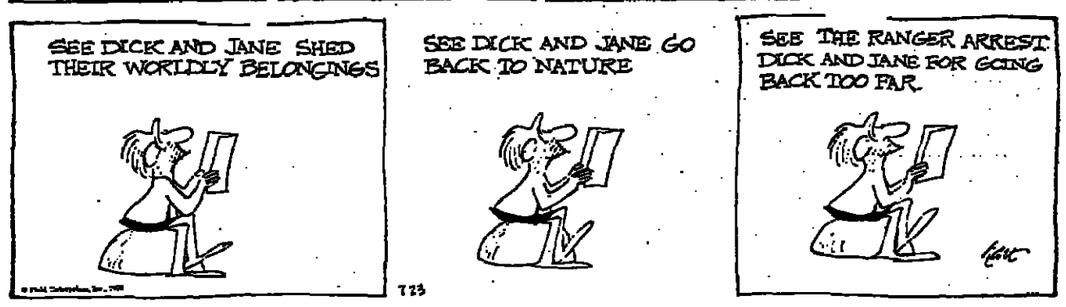
1. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire.
2. Approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 mars 1973, répartition du résultat.
3. Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au commissaire.
4. Démissions d'administrateurs.
5. Nominations statutaires.
6. Divers.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

PEANUTS



B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



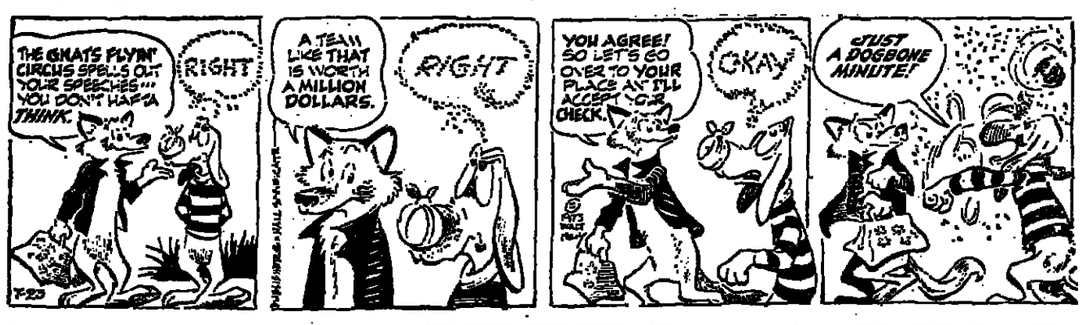
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

In the Swiss-system tournaments popular throughout the United States, the highest quality of play cannot be expected. Instead of the standard international time limit of 40 moves in two and a half hours, these Swisses are conducted at a faster rate, often 40 moves in two hours or 50 moves in two and a half hours.

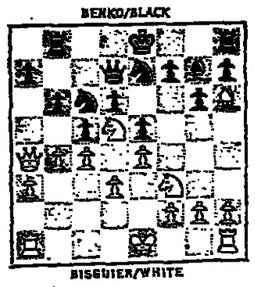
For the sake of holding to a small budget, two and sometimes three games are scheduled for one day, thus putting stamina at a premium. In this way, a six-round tournament can be fitted into a three-day weekend. Since these Swisses are not invitational tournaments —anyone may enter—the organizers are spared the money required for travel and hotel expenses for the players.

To accommodate the hundreds of entrants who show up for an event, a round-robin is out of the question; Swiss-system pairings, which enable each player to meet a cross section of the field, must be used. In a field of 100, numbered according to their Elo ratings, the top-ranked player meets number 51, number 2 meets number 52, etc. in round 1. In round 2, and in each successive round, subgroups are similarly paired (after round 1, winners form one group, losers another, and those who have drawn, a third).

Because of their open entries, the Swisses are excellent for permitting less-experienced players a crack at the top players, who can be lured by the prospect of a $1,000 prize for a weekend struggle. Also, because of their tight schedules, Swisses appeal to those who have no time for month-long competitions.

The game between Arthur Bisguier and Pal Benko from the first Reston Open Tournament in Silver Spring, Md., shows what can happen in the last round on the third day of a two-game-a-day event. Bisguier, who took first prize with a perfect 6-0, caught his chief rival in a gruesome trap and romped home with the decisive point.

BENKO/BLACK



BISGUIER/WHITE

Position after 12 B-R6!!

Bisguier's 3 B-N5ch, a quiet, positional line against the Sicilian Defense, is often played with the follow-up 5 P-B4, by which White aims to achieve a Maroczy-bind with 6 P-Q4, PxP; 7 NxP. But Benko, who is well-versed in this strategy himself, eliminated White's chance by his 5 . . . P-K4, locking the center.

Bisguier's 9 Q-R4, while preparing a queenside pawn advance, threatened a little poison with 10 N-N6, although Benko, unruffled, had the ready answer 9 . . . R-QN1. Bisguier's play seemed innocent enough until Benko played the "natural" 11 . . . KN-K2?? and fell into Bisguier's cunningly prepared 12 B-R6!!, which put the game away at a stroke.

Benko could not play 12 . . . NxN; 13 BxB, N-B6; 14 Q-B2, R-N1, because, after the bishop moves, the black knight is still trapped and lost. Also 12 . . . O-O loses a piece to 13 NxNch, QxN; 14 BxB, KxB; 15 QxN.

Unwilling to go into 12 . . . K-B1; 13 BxBch, KxB; 14 NxN, P-QN4; 15 PxNP, NxN; 16 PxP, RxP; 17 O-O, which leaves White a pawn ahead in a winning position, Benko bravely gave up his queen for two minor pieces with 12 . . . BxB. However, after Bisguier's 25 Q-KB-1, threatening to infiltrate the Black position with 26 Q-R3 and 27 Q-K6, coupled with N-K1, N-B2, N-K3 and either N-Q5 or N-B5, Benko saw the handwriting on the wall and resigned.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Bisguier	Black Benko	White Bisguier	Black Benko	White Bisguier	Black Benko
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 P-QR3	P-N3	19 Q-Q1	K-B2
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	11 P-QN4	KN-K2	20 R-N1	RxR
3 B-N5ch	B-Q2	12 B-R6	BxB	21 QxR	P-B3
4 BxBch	QxB	13 N-B6ch	K-Q1	22 P-KR4	P-R3
5 P-B4	P-K4	14 NxQ	KxN	23 P-N3	B-N2
6 N-B3	N-QB3	15 PxP	NPxP	24 P-R5	P-N4
7 P-Q3	P-KN3	16 O-O	R-N7	25 Q-KB1	Resigns
8 N-Q5	B-N2	17 KR-N1	R/1-QN1		
9 Q-R4	R-QN1	18 RxR	RxR		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

RICHIE

The Ultimate Tragedy Between One Decent Family and the Son He Loved

By Thomas Thompson. Illustrated. The Saturday Review 308 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Dotson Rader

ON the night of Feb. 27, 1973, Richie Diener was shot to death by his father in the basement of their small house in East Meadow, L.I., N.Y., Richie was 17 years old. The grand jury, composed of his father's peers, refused to issue an indictment, accepting George Diener's story that Richie had threatened him with a knife. The murder became the subject of a major article by Thomas Thompson in Life magazine. Thompson's book "Richie" is based on that article.

What made the murder especially interesting was that the father, George Diener, freely admitted committing it and yet expressed no remorse over what he had done. Apparently he believed that death was the only solution to his son's problems. Richie was a heavy user of drugs, particularly barbiturates. He wore his hair long, and he was defiant of authority in his attitude and behavior, all of which drove his father, a political conservative, up the wall.

George Diener pins the ultimate blame for the murder not on himself, but on the permissiveness in the country, the drugs and the Commies and the liberals and those outside his smug suburban town who led his child astray. Even in death Mr. Diener could not reconcile himself to his son's ways. He ordered his son's hair cut short, his beard and sideburns shaved, and he dressed the boy in a suit he had refused to wear in life. And at the funeral George Diener told his late son's hippie friends that he hoped the killing taught them a good lesson. "What is the lesson?" one of the youths replied. "Be good or your father will shoot you?"

The book fails because it is biased at its root. Thompson has had to rely on the memories of Richie's family and friends, on the testimony of school and police officials. They are not the most objective sources. However, Thompson has had one other, quite exceptional source of information in writing his book. George Diener, when he was not out making his salesman routes, spent the last months of his son's life tapping the family's telephone. Long conversations between Richie and his friends remain on tape, along with extensive notes his father made while playing back his son's bugged conversations:

"Peter: I'm tell you, man, this new acid is unbelievable.

Richie: How so?

Peter: It's like taking 68 ... als, something like that.

Richie: How so? Explain body's home at your hous

Peter: It's hard to expla weird. Like I'd move my in front of my face and my seemed so far away. Like somebody else's hand, disco ed. Everytime I'd lie dow lose touch with reality.

Richie: Well, that's the isn't it?"

What Thompson has t do is to re-create Richie's l gives us detailed informat his family and friends, t life, or rather lack of o failure at school, his deep Richie was a bright kid, in ed in science and ecology though he was handsom personable, all his life h difficulty making friends. others of his generation, h not make life break for hin he turned to pot, and then lon, later acid, finally end hooked on downs. He cou relate to his father, a quiet man who practiced ing at the Levittown Ro Gun Club.

If I have a major objec the book, it is one which to the nonfiction novel fi eral. I don't understand journalist, writing after th can present as *fact* a deac thoughts, what *he did* in by himself. It is this science, this literary arro which makes me suspicious book. That, and Thompson dent bias against the boy a young friends. This bias with the subtitle itself: "T timate Tragedy Between O cent Man and the Son He ed." George Diener kill son: Where's the decency in

Perhaps Thompson's bia necessitated by his relati with the dead boy's family. obvious that the family c ated intimately in the mak this book, and one does n operate with a writer, esp if you've killed your own so less you have a good id writer will be sympathetic man who killed Richie.

And yet, despite Thon *prejudice, "Richie" is a d* book to put down. It is a harrowing book to read b it is a powerful indictm America. Or rather the life and death is such an ment, for he perished in a unable to integrate many brightest sons into life. Thompson's writing is graceless, as if he himsel bored by his material, one compelled by the book, horrible fact that what reading actually occurred.

Dotson Rader is author Ain't Marching Anymore "Government-Inspected His "Blood Dues" will be October.

© The New York Times

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	I	N	C	H		U	G	H	S		C	I	M	A
A	D	O	R	E		T	O	O	T		L	O	U	S
L	E	R	O	I		H	O	P	S	C	O	T	C	H
L	A	M	P	S	H	A	D	E		A	W	A	K	E
			T	I	N	T		A	R	N				
A	B	L	E		S	T	I	T	C	H		S	H	E
T	R	I	V	E	T		M	O	T	O	R	C	A	R
T	A	K	E	S	O	M	E	A	I	S	P	I	R	I
A	C	E	I	N	T	R	I	C	A	T	E			
R	E	D		H	I	G	H	A	S		A	M	I	S
			S	E	C		A	V	I	S				
A	W	A	I	T		D	R	A	F	T	B	E	E	R
B	I	B	L	E	B	E	L	T		R	A	T	I	O
A	R	E	A		A	L	I	A		I	N	U	R	E
S	E	T	S		T	I	E	R		P	A	N	E	S

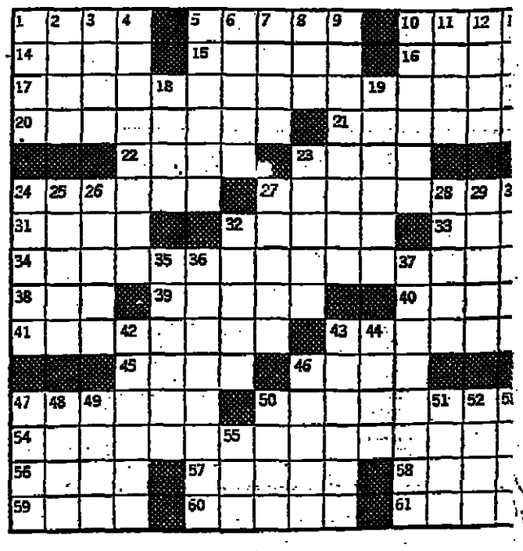
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 Gravel ridges
5 Spanish silver
10 Catch sight of
14 Punting need
15 K. C. player
16 African plant
17 Theatrical wheeze
20 Friendly
21 Houston players
22 Squirrels' nest
23 Indian of North America
24 Regards highly
27 *Sounding off*
31 Places: Suffix
32 ——Ola, Soviet range
33 Biblical city
34 Avon signature
38 Swedish village
39 Ale's *companion*
40 Spelunker's habitat
41 Asserted
43 Refused, with "at"
45 Auto man R. E.
46 Kind of final or pro
47 France, Italy, etc.
50 How a burglar operates
54 Dry runs of a sort
56 U. S. writer
57 Archangel
58 Quiz
59 *Sticky situation*
60 Shade of gray
61 Swan or gainer

DOWN

1 Makes a choice
2 London's Greenwich Village
3 Templeton
4 Bonus for TV performers
5 Investigates
6 Humble
7 Marcel ——, French author
8 *Frat initial*
9 Some horses
10 Young bird
11 Type of gin
12 Unacceptable
13 Cash in Tok
18 Runner-up i well-known
19 Binds
23 Volcanic sha
24 Swore
25 Taken for —
26 Fragrant shr
27 Sweltered
28 First name i angling
29 Brashness
30 Miser's trait
32 *Movie shots*
35 Extorts in a
36 More strapp
37 Overshadow
42 Lets go
43 Shot the wo
44 *Moslem prin*
46 Nasty look
47 Cheese
48 Impulse
49 Female ruffs
50 Hawaiian fru tree
51 Hack
52 Norse name
53 Boy's or girl' name
55 Before



هكذا من الأصل

Aaron Reaches 700 Home Run Plateau

Brave Is 14 Away From Ruth

ATLANTA, July 22 (AP).—Henry Aaron reached "a nice round figure" last night and that will make the mathematics a little easier—714 minus 700 equals 14.

Aaron became the second player in major league baseball history to reach the 700 home run plateau with a third-inning blast and soon afterwards in a very packed clubhouse said, "I feel like 14 more to tie is not impossible after the all-star break. It's a lot easier than hitting 16 or 17. Anyway, I like those round figures. It's easier to count down."

The countdown is the pursuit of Babe Ruth's all-time sacred record of 714 career homers.

The Braves broke out champagne in celebration of Aaron's feat. But one of the Philadelphia Phillies said they should send it to the visiting clubhouse since Philadelphia won the game, 8-4. Even the Phils' victim of No. 700, Ken Brett, could afford to joke.

"If I can go into the record books every time while winning, it won't bother me at all," Brett said.

Aaron's milestone blast came in the third inning, a 400-foot shot into the left field seats. It was Aaron's 27th of the season, just one behind league-leading Willie Stargell of Pittsburgh.

"It was a low fast ball," Aaron said. "I managed to get enough bat on it. The first time up he threw me all breaking pitches so I was halfway looking for a fast ball.

"No, I'm not surprised to have hit this many home runs this year," Aaron said. "I'm doing just about the way I usually do. What would surprise me would be if I had only seven or eight home runs by now."

The crowd of 20,000 gave Aaron a two-minute standing ovation in Atlanta Stadium last night and the 20-year veteran, now 39, had to take two bows in front of the Braves' dugout.

The Braves' management had announced earlier that the fan who recovers the memorable 700th blast and presents it to Aaron would receive 700 silver dollars. It was recovered by 18-year-old Robert Winborne, a Braves fan.

On July 21, 1934, Ruth's next-to-last season, he had 701 home runs but added his 702d the following day.

Aaron was only five months old when Ruth smashed his 700th home run on July 13, 1934 off Tommy Bridges in Detroit.

Ruth, also 39 at the time he reached the milestone, hit only eight more homers that season and hit his final six the next year for the Boston Braves, smashing his last three on May 25, 1935, at Pittsburgh.

Aaron seldom generated national publicity until the twilight of his career when it became apparent he had a shot at the game's most revered record.

"The press used to forget about me," Aaron said recently after hitting two home runs in a game against the New York Mets. "This year has been confusing... I'm not used to all this attention."

He became only the ninth player in baseball history to collect 3,000 hits when he beat out an infield single on May 17, 1970.

Aaron joined Ruth and Willie Mays as the only players with 600 homers on April 27, 1971, when he smashed a 350-footer off San Francisco's Gaylord Perry in Atlanta Stadium.

Mays was in centerfield for the Giants that night and his 10th-inning single drove home the winning run.

"It was just another milestone," Mays said at the time. "What's a milestone to him? He's not going to stop there."



Associated Press.

GOING, GOING...—Henry Aaron watches home run No. 699 start trip in Atlanta. No. 700 came next night.

Cards Move Past Slumping Cubs Into First

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (UPI).—The St. Louis Cardinals scored three runs in the eighth off reliever Jim Brewer today for a 5-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers and moved into first place in the National League East, a half game ahead of the slumping Chicago Cubs who lost today.

The Cards had fallen behind, 4-2, after the top of the eighth but with one out, Ted Sizemore singled to start the rally before

Sunday

43,192 fans. Luis Melendez, pinch-hitting for reliever Diego Segui, forced Sizemore but Joe Torre doubled to the left-field wall. Ted Simmons singled to center driving in two runs, and went to second when Willie Davis bobbled the ball.

Bernie Carbo then bounced a ground rule double over the wall in left-center field to bring home Simmons with the winning run and put the Cards in first place at the All-Star break.

In the Dodger eighth, pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek walked with two out and advanced on a single by Dave Lopes. Manny Mota, pinch-hitting for Bill Buckner, singled to left where Lou Brock couldn't handle the ball, allowing both runners to score.

Giants 4, Cubs 1

Pinch-hitter Gary Thomasson singled home two runs and Bobby Bonds's sacrifice fly scored another in the 13th inning to give San Francisco a 4-1 road victory and tag the Chicago Cubs with their ninth loss in the last 10 games. Thomasson batted for reliever Elias Sosa, who worked Fied 1 1/3 innings and gained his fifth victory against two losses.

Gary Matthews led off the 13th with a single and moved to second when Chris Speier bunted safely. Dave Kingman advanced both runners with a sacrifice and Dave Rader was intentionally walked to fill the bases and set the stage for Thomasson's game-winning single.

Reds 6, Expos 0

At Cincinnati, the Reds beat Montreal, 6-0, behind the six-hit pitching of Jack Billingham but Doomay have lost their all-star shortstop, Dave Concepcion, for the remainder of the season. Concepcion, after rapping his third hit of the day, suffered a possible broken left ankle going from first to third on an infield out in the seventh inning. He was carried from the field on a stretcher and was obviously in great pain.

Billingham's victory was his 4th of the season against six losses. The shutout was his sixth, tops in the National League.

Mets 3, Astros 2

Tom Seaver scattered eight hits and drove in the winning run with a suicide squeeze bunt in the seventh inning to lead the New York Mets to a 3-2 victory in Houston.

Pirates 3, Padres 1

At Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell snapped a scoreless tie in the sixth inning with a two-run double and Dave Parker homered in the eighth to lead Pittsburgh to a 3-1 home victory over San Diego in the first game of a doubleheader. Stargell took over the National League RBI lead with 72 by driving in Dave Cash and Al Oliver, who had back-to-back singles.

Phils 6, Braves 5

Philadelphia scored two runs in the eighth inning on a sacrifice fly and a wild pitch to beat Atlanta, 6-5, in the first game of a doubleheader. The Phillies had tied the score at 4-4 in the seventh when Bill Robinson hit his 13th home run and Willie Montanez singled home Terry Harmon who had doubled.

White Sox 4, Yanks 2

In the American League, Stan Bahnsen beat New York for the fourth time this season—with the relief help of Terry Forster—as the Chicago White Sox scored a 4-2 road victory over the Yankees in the first game of a doubleheader. The Yankees got both their runs off Bahnsen in the first inning when Horace Clarke walked, and went to second when a pickoff throw went errant. Matty Alou walked and Bobby Murcer doubled home a run before Ron Blomberg delivered a sacrifice fly.

After that Bahnsen was in complete command until the ninth when Forster took over. It was his 13th victory against nine losses.

Royals 7, Brewers 5

At Kansas City, all-star outfielder Amos Otis smacked a two-out three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth, lifting the Royals to a 7-5 victory over Milwaukee and a sweep of their three-game series.

The Brewers had taken a 5-4 lead in the eighth when Pedro Garcia singled, scoring Joe Lahoud from second. Garcia's hit broke an 0-35 slump.

Twins 10, Red Sox 7

Tony Oliva drove in four runs and George Mitterwald hit a three-run homer as Minnesota won in Boston, 10-7. The Twins got to starter Bill Lee for four first inning runs. Jerry Terrell led off with a single, moved to second on a groundout, advanced to third on Bobby Darwin's infield hit and scored on Oliva's single. Mitterwald followed with his 11th homer.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	51	45	.531	—
St. Louis	50	45	.526	1/2
Pittsburgh	44	48	.478	5
Montreal	44	50	.468	6
Philadelphia	44	51	.463	6 1/2
New York	41	51	.446	8

Western Division

Los Angeles	62	36	.632	—
Cincinnati	56	42	.571	6 1/2
San Fran.	53	43	.561	7 1/2
Houston	52	49	.515	12
Atlanta	45	56	.450	18 1/2
San Diego	33	63	.344	28 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

San Fran. 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 8, Atlanta 4.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 4.
New York 5, Houston 3.
St. Louis 8, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego at Pittsburgh, rain.

Friday's Results

San Fran. 5, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 5, 7, San Diego 4, 0.
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 4.
Cincinnati 4, Montreal 0.
Houston 6, New York 2.
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 3.

Sunday's Games

New York 3, Houston 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 0.
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 5 (1st).
Pittsburgh 2, San Diego 1 (1st).
San Francisco 4, Chicago 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	56	43	.566	—
Baltimore	50	41	.549	2
Boston	52	43	.547	2
Detroit	49	47	.510	5 1/2
Milwaukee	47	48	.495	7
Cleveland	35	62	.361	20

Western Division

Oakland	55	42	.567	—
Kansas City	54	46	.540	2 1/2
California	48	47	.505	6
Minnesota	48	47	.505	6
Chicago	48	48	.500	6 1/2
Texas	23	61	.351	20 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Boston 3, Minnesota 2.
Oakland 5, Cleveland 2.
Texas 4, Detroit 3.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 4.
Baltimore 5, California 3.
Chicago at New York, rain.

Friday's Results

New York 12, 7, Chicago 2, 0.
Boston 5, Minnesota 0.
Texas 8, Detroit 6.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 1.
Oakland 8, Cleveland 5.
California 5, Baltimore 3.

Sunday's Games

Chicago 4, New York 2.
Baltimore at California.
Cleveland at Oakland.
Detroit at Texas, night.
Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 5.
Minnesota 10, Boston 7.

Kingman Homer Paces Giants

San Francisco Adds to Chicago's Woes

CHICAGO, July 22 (UPI).—Jim Barr pitched eight scoreless innings and Dave Kingman walloped a homer to lead the San Francisco Giants to a 3-1 victory over Chicago yesterday, and hand the Cubs their eighth loss in the last nine games.

Barr, who had allowed only four hits going into the ninth inning, lost a bid or his second shutout of the season when Jose Cardenal singled with one out, Jim Hickman walked and Adrian Garrett drove home Cardenal with a single. Then Barr got Carmen Fanzone to fly out to center and he struck out Don Kessinger to register his eighth victory against nine losses.

The Giants, who have a 9-2 won-lost record against Chicago this season, scored a run in the first inning. Garry Maddox singled and was doubled home by Willie McCovey.

Cards 8, Dodgers 1

St. Louis backed Bob Gibson with a six-run barrage in the seventh inning to coast past Los Angeles, 8-1 at home.

Gibson, waging a season-long battle with San Francisco's Juan Marichal for the No. 1 spot in career victories for active pitchers, moved into a tie with Marichal with his 235th triumph. Gibson also raised his won-lost record this season to 10-9 with his 11th complete game. The Cardinals' right hander held the Dodgers to five hits.

Mets 5, Astros 3

At Houston, Rusty Staub rapped key hits in two Mets' rallies and made a game-saving catch in the seventh inning to spark New York to a 5-3 victory over the Astros. Staub's performance overshadowed Doug Rader's second straight two-homer game.

Staub, a New Orlean's native who is the hero of a Louisiana week celebration in the Astrodome, doubled in a run in the third to tie the score at 1-1 and scored the go-ahead run on John Milner's sacrifice fly.

Reds 6, Expos 4

Doubles by Pete Rose and rookie Dan Driessen drove home the tying and winning runs as Cincinnati scored three times in the eighth inning after two were out to defeat Montreal, 6-4, at home.

Steve Renko had retired 18 batters in a row when pinch-hitter Hal King walked on a 3-2 pitch with two out in the bottom of the eighth. Daryl Chaney replaced King as a pinch-runner and came home on a double by Rose to tie the game at 4-4. After an intentional pass to Joe Morgan, Driessen doubled to score Rose.

Orioles 5, Angels 3

In the American League, designated-hitter Tommy Davis singled in two runs as Baltimore scored three times in the ninth inning win in California, 5-3.

The Angels had taken a 3-2 lead in the eighth on Lee Stanton's homer with two out. But left-hander Clyde Wright, who scattered seven singles through eight innings, started the inning by walking Mark Belanger. Merv Rettenmund singled and with one out, Paul Blair beat out a bunt to load the bases. Davis, who has now hit safely in nine straight games, singled to right to put the Orioles in front.

Red Sox 2, Twins 2

Tommy Harper's infield single with two out in the eighth inning scored Rick Miller to give Boston a 3-2 home triumph over Minnesota. Harper earlier tagged his sixth home run in the last 11 games to give Boston a 1-1 tie in the third inning.

A's 5, Indians 2

At Oakland, Vida Blue pitched a three-hitter for his ninth victory and all-star shortstop Bert Campaneris hit a bases-empty homer and made three sparkling plays in leading the A's to a 5-2 triumph over Cleveland.

Blue went the distance for the second straight time but only the sixth in 21 starts this year. He struck out seven and walked one and the two runs he gave up were on homers by Rusty Torres and George Hendrick.

The two homers gave the Indians a total of 93 for the year, two more than the club had during the entire 1972 season.

Rangers 4, Tigers 3

Jeff Burroughs hammered his 13th home run, with two out in the eighth, to power Texas past Mickey Lolich and Detroit, 4-3, at home. Rangers rookie Dave Clyde started and lasted 6 1/3 innings, giving up six hits, striking out six and allowing all three Tigers' runs.

He did not figure in the decision as Jackie Brown got the victory to make his record 1-1.

Royals 5, Brewers 4

At Kansas City, Fran Healy cracked a tie-breaking two-run homer in the fourth inning, sparking the Royals to a 5-4 victory over Milwaukee.

The game was attended by 36,032 fans, the second largest crowd in Kansas City baseball history, who turned out to see the debut of owner Ewing Kauffman's water spectacular. The waterfall worked perfectly but the $2 million scoreboard was not in operation. It was short circuited by a thunderstorm Friday night.

Key to the Mint Easy Victor

NEW YORK, July 22 (WP).—Key to the Mint won the Suburban Handicap yesterday more than two hours before post time—when the rains came, forcing Riva Ridge out of the $109,500 race.

"From now on, until he goes to stud next spring (syndicated for more than $5 million), Riva Ridge either will bear his feet rattle when he competes in a race or he will stay at home," trainer Lucien Laurin yesterday this morning.

It rained Friday night, but when Laurin and jockey Ron Turcotte inspected the Aqueduct strip at 10 yesterday morning, the trainer said, "If it stays like this, we'll run." The track stayed like that until shortly after 2 p.m., when a heavy rain struck. Laurin scratched Riva Ridge at 2:20.

With the favorite declared, the Suburban shaped up as little more than a routine exercise for Key to the Mint. The Rokeby Stable 4-year-old ran another of his excellent races in scoring by 1 3/4 lengths over True Knight after leading by six lengths leaving the eighth pole in the 1 1/4-mile event.

Trainer Elliott Burch indicated Key to the Mint will be tried on the grass during the next month rather than confront Secretariat in the Whitney Stakes at Saratoga on Aug. 4. The Key to the Mint would have to concede Meadow Stable's great 3-year-old seven pounds (126 to 119) under the conditions of that nine-furlong event.

U.S. Fillies 1, 2

THE CURRAGH, Ireland, July 22 (UPI).—American-owned fillies finished one-two yesterday in the Irish Guinness Oaks classic with 8-1 Dahlia upsetting odds-on favorite Mysterious.

Dahlia, ridden by Australian Bill Pyers for French trainer Maurice Zilber, earned first-place money of £22,500 ($56,250) for owner Nelson Bunker Hunt of Texas.

Mysterious, owned by George Pope jr. of Madera, Calif., went off at 1 to 2 odds in a field of 11 for the 1 1/2 mile event for 3-year-old fillies.

The favorite was ridden by Geoff Lewis and trained in England by Noel Murless. It was the first defeat for Mysterious in six starts.

Dahlia, which came second in the French Oaks to the brilliant Allez France, joined Mysterious at the front with two furlongs to go and at the one-furlong pole surged away to win comfortably.

E. German Girl Sets 2d Record In Track Dash

EAST BERLIN, July 22 (Reuters).—Renate Stecher of East Germany, who won the gold medal in the Munich Olympics in the 100 and 200-meter dashes, yesterday set her second record in two days at the East German track and field championships. Miss Stecher ran the 200 meters in 22.1 seconds, snapping the mark of 22.4 she had shared with Taiwan's Chi Cheng.

In winning the 200 yesterday before a crowd of 30,000, Miss Stecher beat Doris Maltezki, who also broke the former mark with a 22.3.

On Friday, Miss Stecher broke the 100-meter record with a clocking of 10.8.

Today Annelie Ehrhardt set a world record in the women's 100-meter hurdles, running 12.3. Miss Ehrhardt bettered the previous standard of 12.5 seconds she held with Pamela Kilburn of Australia.

Milburn Equals World Record In 110 Hurdles

SIENA, Italy, July 22 (UPI).—Olympic gold medalist Rod Milburn of the United States today equaled his world record of 13.1 seconds to easily win the men's 110-meter hurdles event in a 10-nation track meet here.

Milburn, 23, of Louisiana, had set the mark in Zurich on July 6.

Second in the hurdles, eight seconds behind Milburn, was Italian Giuseppe Buttari.

Don Halliday of Britain edged Chuck Smith of the United States to win the men's 100-meter run. Halliday clocked 10.3 seconds to Smith's 10.4. Third was Italian Sergio Morselli in 10.5.

Matra Wins at Watkins Glen

French Drive Closer to Title

By John S. Radosta

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., July 22 (NYT).—It was a French car, French engine and French drivers representing a government-supported French manufacturer whose principal product is missiles.

A blue and white prototype sports car representing Matra, and driven by Henri Pescarolo and Gérard Larrousse, won the Watkins Glen six hours of endurance yesterday afternoon and with it, possibly the world championship.

Yesterday's race was the 10th of 11 endurance events counting toward the world manufacturers' championship. The 11th is scheduled for Oct. 21 in Argentina, but because of political and economic conditions there, it may not go. If Argentina cancels, then yesterday's result will have determined the 1973 title. Matra has 124 points, Ferrari 115.

Pescarolo, who sports a handsome full beard, and Larrousse had previously won four races for Matra—Le Mans and Dijon, France, Vallelunga, Italy, and Oesterreichring, Austria.

Pescarolo and Larrousse took the lead on the 78th lap, about 26 minutes after the race started, and then led the way home for the remaining 5 hours 34 minutes. They did not relinquish the lead even during pit stops for fuel, tires and driver changes.

It was with consummate ease that the Matra team of two machines—the Pescarolo-Larrousse car and another driven by François Cevert and Jean-Pierre Beltoise—put down the challenge of three bright red Italian prototypes entered by Ferrari of Italy.

The Ferrari of Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Brian Redman of England finished second, nearly seven miles behind the leaders. The Ferrari driven by Italian Arturo Merzario and Brazilian Carlos Pace finished third, three laps behind the winners.

Another Ferrari, driven by Carlos Reutemann of Brazil and Tim Schenken of Australia, was running second until only 17 minutes from the end of the race when it dropped out with an overheating engine.

The remaining Matra—No. 32, the one driven by Cevert and his brother-in-law, Beltoise—was running fourth when it retired with a blown engine. At one time, because of a long pit stop to repair body damage, that Matra had dropped as low as 24th position.

Fourth and fifth places went to a pair of Gulf Mirages driven by Derek Bell-Howden Ganley and Mike Hailwood-John Watson. They trailed the leaders by 19 and 21 laps, respectively.

Mark Donohue and George Follmer ran sixth in a Porsche Carrera prototype. Another Carrera finished seventh with Peter Gregg-Hurley Haywood at the wheel.

The winning Matra covered 199 laps around the 3.377-mile road course of the Watkins Glen grand prix circuit, or a record 672.023 miles at a record average speed of 111.965 miles an hour. The previous records were 195 laps, 658,515 miles at an average speed of 109.39 miles an hour, set in 1972 by Ickx and Mario Andretti in a Ferrari.

There were 30 starters, and 16 cars were still running at the finish. It was a good, safe, "sanitary" race, with no accidents of any consequence beyond a few brushes with the guardrails. In some cases, the Glen's unusual "catch fences" of webbed wire saved drivers from injuries.

2 Deaths

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, July 22 (AP).—Hans Joisten of West Germany and René Dubos of France were killed in an accident during the 24-hour saloon car race here last night and Italian driver Massimo Larini was seriously injured in another crash.

Joisten and Dubos died when their autos collided in a 125-mile-an-hour crash at Burnanville Bend, nearly five hours after the gruelling race began. Joisten was in the lead in his BMW 3-liter coupe when it spun off the track there, marshals reported.

Indy Changes

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22 (AP).—The Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where four persons were killed in the past two years, is being altered to increase safety.

The outer walls of the 2 1/3-mile track are being raised as much as 14 inches, giving a 34-inch concrete barrier around the entire circuit.

Speedway superintendent Clarence Cagle says his crews will start next on removing troublesome inner walls on the fourth turn, where Swede Savage was fatally injured during this year's Indy 500.

Revamping of the inner walls will also result in the pit entrance being widened from 25 to 30 feet. Repaving of the inner surface also will give drivers a straight run into the pits instead of having to make a sharp turnoff to the entrance.

"We'll put some sort of rubber barrier on the end of the pit wall for more protection, too," said Cagle. "We haven't decided what physical changes we'll make in the pits themselves, but with the added room at the north end, it will be possible to extend the individual pits from 30 to 40 feet in length."

Joe Cloutier, a speedway vice-president, said the field boxes along the main straight will be eliminated for next year's race. Those are the seats where flaming fuel and debris injured spectators after Salt Walther's first-lap crash May 28.

Ocana Wins Tour de France By More Than 15 Minutes

PARIS, July 22 (Reuters).—Luis Ocana, a 28-year-old French-based Spaniard, today won the one cycle race he seemed fated never to finish—the Tour de France—by more than a quarter of an hour.

For the 23 days of the race, Ocana dominated the other riders, countering Spain's Jose Manuel Fuente in the mountains, controlling the race on the flat and winning six stages.

Bernard Thévenet was second, 15 minutes 51 seconds behind Ocana after completing a fine tour with an upset victory in the final speed stage today, an 89-kilometer (55.3-mile) run from Versailles to the Vincennes Vélodrome here.

Thévenet had taken second place from Fuente on the 16th of the 20 stages by only one second but increased this lead steadily over the last days with fine rides up the Puy-de-Dôme mountain and in both of today's two half-stages.

For four years, Ocana battled against ill-fortune, ill health and Eddie Merckx.

Even this year, the Spaniard fell early on in the race, but not badly. He has had to fight as much against his own fears as against his rivals.

This year, Ocana forced himself to the limit to win difficult stages even when he was 15 minutes ahead because he felt he still had something to prove both to himself and the public.

He has been deeply affected by his continual failures, never more so than in 1971 when he had apparently beaten Belgian Merckx. He led Merckx by close to 10 minutes only to crash off the road in the Pyrénées and out of the tour.

This year, Merckx was not there and this may be another reason why Ocana pushed himself so far. He needed to show the world that he could have beaten the Belgian champion if Merckx had been racing.

Oddly, Ocana is more popular in France than in Spain where fans cannot forgive him for riding in French events in preference to Spanish races and for missing the Spanish national championships.

Chris Evert Joins Sister on Team To Play Britain

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—Chris Evert, who led the United States to Wightman Cup victories in 1971 and 1972, joins her sister, Jeanne, and five other players to form the United States' 1973 Wightman Cup team, Mrs. David M. McGoldrick announced yesterday.

The squad, includes Patti Hogan, Ann Kiyomura, Marita Redondo, Linda Tuero and Sharon Walsh and is captained by Mrs. McGoldrick, the director of women's tennis for the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association.

The best-of-seven series against Britain will be held August 24, 25 and 26 at the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Chris, 18, and the Wimbledon finalist this year, captured two singles and a doubles match in last year's 5-2 victory. In 1971, as the youngest player ever in the event, she was 2-0 in singles.

Jeanne, 15, has been a finalist at the U.S. amateur clay championship for the past two years. She is presently ranked 16th among American women and No. 2 in the girls-under-18 category.

German Soccer Star Can't Go to Spain

FRANKFURT, July 22 (Reuters).—The West German Football Federation announced yesterday it had rejected a request by ace striker Gerd Mueller to release him from his contract with Bayern Munich so that he could join the Spanish club FC Barcelona.

The surprise announcement came only a week after the international center-forward said in Munich he had broken off all contacts with FC Barcelona and would definitely stay with his Munich home club. The federation said in a statement that Mueller, leading scorer in the 1970 World Cup finals in Mexico, asked to be released from his contract—which still has two years to run—after the rich Spanish club made him a new, higher money offer.

Schranz Reportedly Set for Ski Circuit

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (UPI).—Former world skiing champion Karl Schranz, who was banned from the 1972 Winter Olympics for alleged commercialism, will compete on the $500,000 professional ski circuit this season, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner reported yesterday.

Official announcement that the Austrian is joining the pros is expected within a few days from Mark McCormack, his personal manager.

Football Deals

NFL

DENVER—Linebacker Mike McCaffrey and defensive tackle Fett Cotton, both veterans, and California guard Ken Lawyer and New Mexico linebacker Houston Ross, both rookies, failed physicals.

KANSAS CITY — Five-year wide receiver Dennis Homan retired.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed defensive tackle Steve Wright and defensive end Gerry Philbin. Lost defensive tackle Brenisley Kaiser, Purdue rookie, for eight weeks with torn knee ligaments. Texas A-M rookie tackle Ralph Sacre quit camp.

MIAMI—Fullback Larry Csonka doubtful for College All-Star game with pulled thigh muscle. Signed tight end Tom Beers, cut by Patriots.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 000 002 000—2 13 0
New York ..... 300 010 21x—12 28 0
Wood, Fisher (1), Gossage (6), Geddes (6) and Herrmann; Medich, McDaniel (6) and Munson. W—Medich (7-5). L—Wood (12-13). HR—Melton (14th).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 000 000—0 2 2
New York ..... 000 230—7 6 0
Wood, Fryling (6) and Brinkman; McDowell (5-1) and Moses. L—Wood (12-14). HR—White (11th).

Detroit ..... 021 000 030—6 16 1
Texas ..... 000 100 10x—8 12 2
Perry, Fryman (1), Strahler (4), Miller (6) and Freehan; Merritt, Gogolewski (3), Durham (8), Paul (9) and Suarez. W—Gogolewski (3-3). L—Perry (8-10).

Cleveland ..... 001 003 001—5 11 2
Oakland ..... 020 021 00x—6 12 0
Perry (8-14) and Ellis; Hunter (15-3) and Fosse. HR—Jackson (21st). Lowenstein (3d), Williams (2d).

Baltimore ..... 000 002 000—2 11 1
California ..... 100 000 10x—8 11 0
Jefferson, Hood (3), Reynolds (3), Watt (8) and Williams; Singer (15-5) and Stephenson. L—Jefferson (2-2).

Milwaukee ..... 001 000 000—1 6 0
Kansas City ... 030 000 03x—6 13 1
Short, Velasquez (2), Champion (7), Linzy (3) and Rodriguez; Drago, Hocraer (8) and Healy. W—Drago (11-9). L—Short (3-3).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Boston ..... 110 012 00x—5 11 1
Bigbeven, Corbin (6), Hands (7) and Mitterwald; Curtis (8-8) and Fisk. L—Bibleven (12-9). HR—Harper (8th), Fisk (16th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

San Diego ... 100 021 000 0—4 12 0
Pittsburgh ... 201 000 010 1—5 10 0
Jones, Caldwell (8) and Corrales; Morlan, Lamb (5), Hernandez (8), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen. W—Giusti (2-1). L—Caldwell (2-10). HR—Stargell (25th), Stennett (6th).

(Second Game)

San Diego ..... 000 020 000—2 6 0
Pittsburgh ..... 001 010 00x—2 13 0
Troedson, Ross (8) and Kendall; Rooker (4-2) and Sanguillen. L—Troedson (4-2). HR—Stennett (7th).

L.A. ..... 200 000 000 000 001—4 17 2
St. L. ..... 100 020 000 000 000—3 12 1
Osteen, Richert (8), Brewer (12), Rau (12) and Ferguson; Murphy, Segui (8), Pena (10), Brabosky (13), Granger (15) and Simmons. W—Rau (3-1). L—Granger (2-4). HR—Ferguson (14th).

Carbo (3d).

Philadelphia .... 130 000 101—6 12 0
Atlanta ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Twitchell, Scarce (7), Ruthven (9) and Boone; Niekro, Gentry (7), Priselia (7), Devine (8), House (9) and Casanova. W—Twitchell (5-3). L—Niekro (8-6). HR—Aaron (36th), Johnson (22d).

New York ..... 001 100 000—2 11 1
Houston ..... 010 003 02x—6 7 0
Matlack (7-12) and Dyer; Roberts (10-7) and Juter. HR—Rader (14th, 15th), Carrett (7th), Cedeno (18th).

San Fran. ..... 200 010 020—5 10 2
Chicago ..... 100 000 021—4 9 1
Marichal, Sosa (8) and Rader; Reuschel, Burris (8), Aker (8), Larocbe (9) and Hiddley. W—Marichal (15-6). L—Reuschel (10-7). HR—Rader (7th), Williams (12th), Bourque (7th).

Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Cincinnati ..... 100 001 20x—4 8 0
Torrez, Marshall (7) and Boccabella; Norman, Borbon (8) and Bench. W—Norman (8-9). L—Torrez (7-9).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 000 200 003—5 10 0
California ..... 010 001 010—3 9 1
McNally, Jackson (9) and Richardson; Wright, Sells (9) and Stephenson. W—McNally (9-11). L—Wright (8-12). HR—Stanton (5th).

Detroit ..... 000 100 200—3 5 0
Texas ..... 000 102 01x—4 9 0
Lolich (9-10) and Freehan; Clyde, Brown (7) and Suarez. W—Brown (1-1). HR—Johnson (4th), Fregosi (3d), Burroughs (13th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 200 020—4 5 2
Kansas City ... 020 210 00x—5 8 0
Slaton, Ed. Rodriguez (5) and Porter; Wright, Hoerner (8), Bird (8) and Healy. W—Wright (6-4). L—Slaton (7-8). HR—Healy (3d), Colucio (8th).

Minnesota ..... 010 100 000—2 9 1
Boston ..... 001 001 01x—3 10 0
Woodson (6-5) and Mitterwald; Pattin, Moret (9) and Fisk. W—Pattin (10-12). HR—Harper (21st), Petrocelli (12th), Hole (9th).

Cleveland ..... 001 000 010—2 5 1
Oakland ..... 200 020 01x—5 6 0
Wilcox, Timmerman (1), Keirith (5), Johnson (7) and Ellis; Blue (9-5) and Fosse. L—Wilcox (6-6). HR—Torres (5th); Campaneris (2d), Hendrick (30th), Fosse (8th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. ..... 100 151 000—3 11 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 001—1 6 2
Barr (8-9) and Rader; Guss, Aker (6), Larocbe (6), Locker (7), Bonham (9) and Garrett. L—Guss (2-3). HR—Kingman (10th).

Philadelphia .... 011 003 002—6 11 1
Atlanta ..... 022 000 000—4 7 2
Brett, Brandon (8) and Boone; Schueler, Doyine (9) and Casanova. W—Brett (9-3). L—Schueler (15-5). HR—Robinson (13th), Aaron (27th), Boone (6th).

Los Angeles ... 000 001 000—1 5 0
St. Louis ..... 200 000 03x—5 7 1
Sutton, Culver (7), Hough (7) and Ferguson; Gibson (10-9) and Simmons. L—Sutton (12-6). HR—Torre (9th).

New York ..... 002 000 201—5 9 0
Houston ..... 010 000 200—3 5 1
Koosman, Parker (9) and Grote; Forsch, Figuero (7), Crawford (8), Upshaw (9) and Juzza. HR—Rader (16th, 17th).

Montreal ..... 201 010 000—4 7 0
Cincinnati ..... 030 000 03x—6 5 0
Renko, Marshall (8) and Sorenson; Nelson, Gullett (3), Carroll (9) and Bench. W—Gullett (10-8). L—Renko (8-8). HR—Singleton (16th), Geronimo (20th).

More Sports News On Page 13

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Barranquilla, Colombia, Pop. orld Boxing Association world junior lightweight champion Antonio Ri... of Colombia knocked out erto Rican Ray Morenado in the fifth ... of a non-title scheduled 10-round ... bout.

... New York, Mike Quarry survived ... cut eye opened in the fourth round ... battled back to gain a draw in ... 12-round light-heavyweight bout ... Billy (Kelly) Wagner. The fight, ... Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum, ... sanctioned by the New York State ... Athletic Commission as for the Amer... a light-heavyweight championship.

TENNIS—At Hoylake, England, Patti ... Logan beat fellow-Californian Sharon ... fish, 11-9, 4-6, 6-4 to win the singles ... at the North of England tennis ... championships.

YACHTING—At Falmouth, England, ... Roberts of New Zealand won the ... Dinghy world championship with ... five points separating the first ... finishers. Roberts scored 56.1 ... to beat former world champion ... Axeroth of Sweden with 59. Brit... John Dawson-Edwards came third ... 61. It is the first time in ... years a Briton has finished in ... top 10.

... Lyckell, Sweden, American Ernest ... captured the world 5.5 champion... title in his Sundance.

... and ...

Observer

Religion—Or Gin

By Russell Baker



Baker

NEW YORK.—Here were people with a lust to know everything. They had a vision of total information. They believed in Intelligence with a faith which bordered on religion.

Intelligence. One still senses a vocal genuflection when the word passes over their lips. God may be love, but knowledge is power. They were like their predecessors in exulting in the very special, inside, eyes-only super-secret, pried-out-with-latest-electronic-miracle-device, ultra-classified information which was theirs alone, as they believed. Faith in Intelligence was very presidential, like "Ruffles and Flourishes," the secret servicemen with the heaters under their jackets, the airplanes, clicking heels, vacation White Houses. Johnson had had the faith. Kennedy. Maybe Eisenhower.

"Only the President can have all the facts." Who said that? Johnson possibly. Certainly his apologists, sycophants, public relations flunkeys, who may even have believed it. Whether they ever said it or not, the Nixon men surely had it engraved on the *back walls of their minds, for* they pursued Intelligence with the intensity and pure devotion *of true believers.*

* * *

Theirs was a faith in Total Intelligence. In their dream of ultimate fulfillment, absolutely everything was knowable. But could the FBI be trusted to bring about the ultimate fulfillment? Not half likely. Not with old Hoover there. Hoover sat on information, kept it for himself, wouldn't share.

Total Intelligence was impossible under such conditions. Accordingly, retired gumshoes from the CIA and the New York police force were brought in. The miracle workers of electronics were summoned to sow secret ears through the country.

Johnson's pride in exclusive knowing centered upon the delusion that he had all the facts about Vietnam. The new crowd wanted more than that. They wanted all the facts about everything. When somebody obtained some facts the new crowd had wanted to keep for themselves, they wanted the facts about who *let the inside facts out of the* bag, and why, and what he was telling his psychiatrist, and whether he ever read comic books, went to the movies, could help his kids with the new math.

One imagines Washington in that electronic age of faith, its air filled with tiny little amplified conversations bleeping through the night, out of bugged telephones and wired martini olives, into the incessantly rotating spools of the tape recording machines. One fancies thousands of nodding monitors, earphones clamped to skulls, nodding over a thousand miles of slowly moving tape.

Were these monitors chosen because they had no tongues, because they could not understand English, because they were willing to submit afterward to exception to protect the sanctity of Total Intelligence? *An excessive flight* of fantasy perhaps. And yet—

Was not the President himself submitting to total bugging and total wiretapping? Were his closest advisers not having their own closest advisers bugged to add to the fund of Total Intelligence? Were the President's agents not toiling to add to the sum of Total Intelligence information about whether his political opponents liked girls and whether they preferred scotch or bourbon?

* * *

The astounding thing, of course, was that the harder the White House labored to know absolutely everything the less it knew about the relatively few things that were its business to know about.

Prodigies of intelligence gathering were being performed, the tapes were turning night and day, yet it took months and months and months for the President to learn something he could have found out by buying a newspaper; to wit, that he had a problem down at the Watergate.

The administration's information was flawless on Sen. Muskie's 1972 handshaking schedule, yet nobody at the top was able to find out that the Air Force was bombing Cambodia 3,500 times during 1969 and 1970 when U.S. policy was to treat that country as a neutral.

Intelligence may have become President's gin. A little of it taken discreetly can ease life along more gently. If one becomes hooked on it, however, it becomes hard to find out what day it is.



British Museum.

From left: Front view of British Museum's No. 1314; Roman copy of Praxiteles's Aphrodite; side view of No. 1314.

The British Museum's Answer to Iris Love

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON (WP).—The authoritative reply of the British Museum to American archaeologist Iris Love's purported discovery of the head of the famous statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles in the museum's basement has at last surfaced almost three years later. It devastates Miss Love's claim.

The 39-year-old archaeology professor at Long Island University and excavator of Cnidos, in Turkey's southwestern corner, outraged museum experts in November, 1970, when she told a press conference in New York that she had made positive identification of the masterpiece. She said that she found it shrouded and neglected in the damp cellar of the museum.

She said that when she saw the severely mutilated head, listed in the museum register as No. 1314, she screamed, "It's here, it's here!" She characterized her discovery as "*one of the most spectacular finds in* the history of classical art."

Without making any public statement, museum officials let it be known that they scoffed at the claim. They pointed out that the piece, brought to England from Cnidos in 1859, was not neglected, shrouded or in a damp hole. It was open to view, above ground in the museum's reserve collections and had long been the subject of study.

It now appears, however, that the curator of the museum's Greek and Roman department, Denys E. L. Haynes, made his professional reply six months later in a lecture in Berlin. Remarkably, in view of the fury of the controversy and the publicity about it, Mr. Haynes's paper was overlooked. Only now—such being the deliberateness of archaeological proceedings in general and German scholarship in particular—has the printed transcript of Mr. Haynes's remarks, in German, become available. It is due to be published in a forthcoming issue of the German professional journal "Archäologischer Anzeiger."

First, Mr. Haynes pointed out, the head was found by its discoverer, Sir Charles Newton, in the Temenos (domain or precinct) of the Gods of the Underworld at Cnidos, half a mile from the Temple of Aphrodite (where Praxiteles's masterpiece was known to have been and which Miss Love herself identified during one of her many years of excavating there.)

"It is hard to see," Mr. Haynes said, "how or when the head could have strayed 800 meters."

Miss Love's stated evidence for her identification related to the material of the head, its measurements, its carriage or posture and the treatment of the *surface.* Mr. Haynes took up her points, one by one:

● Material. Praxiteles's Aphrodite was said to have been carved from the marble of the island of Paros and No. 1314 of Parian marble. True, Mr. Haynes noted, that is what the Greek source known as Pseudo-Lucian said, but Lucian himself, a second-century author who was once a sculptor, said it was made of Pentelic marble.

● Measurements. The British Museum head is so mutilated that accurate measurements can be made at only a few points, at the corners of the eyes and the holes in the ears. Miss Love claimed that they matched the corresponding distances in two of the known copies of the Aphrodite head, those in the Vatican and Louvre. But Mr. Haynes noted that much more extensive comparisons had been made years ago with nine known copies, and while some of the dimensions of No. 1314 fell within the various ranges of the several copies, others did not.

● Posture. Miss Love claimed that the bearing of the head, tilting slightly to the left, and the musculature of the neck matched the known copies. On the contrary, Mr. Haynes countered, he had studied exactly that proposition and found No. 1314 absolutely unreconcilable with a British Museum copy of the Praxiteles Aphrodite, a copy that is undoubtedly accurate and one which shows precisely the set of the head on its shoulders and its carriage.

● Execution. Miss Love found the workmanship of the British Museum head so superb that she felt it had to be by Praxiteles. She allotted great significance to "a tiny spot on the surface," the execution of which she saw as identical to the highly polished, porcelain-like skin on the most famous of the extant works of the great sculptor, the Hermes of Olympia. Mr. Haynes said that there were other great Greek artists in the 4th century BC, and while the head is undoubtedly of that period and splendidly worked, that didn't mean it was necessarily by Praxiteles, and, besides, a subjective judgment in a matter of this sort scarcely rates as fact.

Having taken Miss Love's evidence apart, Mr. Haynes turned to considerations she *seemed to have overlooked. The main one* was that the head in the museum had clearly been worked on a separate piece of marble from that of the body. The marble on the back of the head had been deliberately knocked off (even the kind of chisel that did it has been adduced) to permit it to be covered with a veil or mantle of the same marble used for the drapery of the body.

Further, the head is left rough at the back of the neck and so also the ears; clearly, a veil or mantle had been superimposed.

What then was *No. 1314?* Well, Sir Charles found a statue of a seated Demeter in the Cnidos Temenos; inscriptions suggest that there was a standing figure of her daughter, Persephone, behind her. That luckless maiden, abducted to the underworld by Hades, would have been mantled. Given the location of the find of the British Museum head, the clear indication of drapery, Mr. Haynes has no hesitation in accepting the judgment of an earlier scholar who, one year before Miss Love spotted the "neglected" object, pronounced it the head of the Persephone statue.

PEOPLE: *Miss Universe Is Happy, 'Just Can't Believe It'*

Maria Margarita Moran, 19, (Miss Philippines), was named Miss Universe in Athens Saturday night. Miss Moran (36-23-36 and 5 feet 6), after shedding the traditional tears, told reporters: "I am very happy. I just can't believe it." Runners-up were: Amanda Jones, Miss United States; Aina Walle, Miss Norway; Maria Rocio Martin, Miss Spain, and Limor Shreibman, Miss Israel. There were 60 competitors.



Maria Margarita Mo[...] ... *morning*

* * *

FASHION: A nude man drove his car into four patrol cars during a two-mile chase Sunday, police in Williston Park, N.Y., reported Sunday. Officers said that the man, identified as James Sapienza, 20, punched one policeman, kicked another and bit still another before he was subdued. Why was he driving naked? "He told officers he likes to be free," a police spokesman said. Steven Fortier went barefoot to his jaywalking hearing in a Ventura, Calif., court this week. He was ordered out by the bailiff, who ordered him to return wearing something more conservative than faded khaki shorts and Indian poncho. Fortier returned Friday just wearing shorts. "My skin is my clothes, my walking shorts is my address," he told Judge Robert Soares, explaining that he was an unemployed poet and didn't have $19 to pay the jaywalking fine. Judge Soares told Fortier to write a poem or spend two nights in jail. Fortier wrote three and his case was dismissed.

* * *

Tim Wirkus, 12, was barred by his coach from playing in a Little League all-star game in Union, N.J., because of his *shoulder-length hair.* The coach cited Little League rules. Tim sued. Three hours before the game, Superior Court Judge Irwin Kimmelman ruled for Tim, declaring, "It appears to me that the regulation bears no reasonable relationship to Timothy's ability to play or to the safety, skill and sportsmanship involved in the game of baseball." Union won, 9-0.

* * *

ROOM SERVICE: Mrs. Richard Nixon and her daughter Julie Eisenhower spent Saturday in New York shopping without leaving their suite at the Hotel Pierre. The heads of fashion houses brought their wares to the hotel. Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Eisenhower reportedly bought a variety of knits for fall, pants suits, short cocktail dress and long formals.

* * *

PROTESTING: The press officer for the guru Maharaj Ji, 15, because the British pre[...] suggested that the guru is [...] The press officer, Reute[...] ports, issued the following r[...] Saturday: "Guru Mahar[...] ain't heavy—he's light. [...] information on Guru Ma[...] Ji's weight has been tak[...] by many papers. He is h[...] nine stone (126 pounds). [...] do not keep saying he is 13 (182 pounds). Anyone wh[...] seen the lord will tell y[...] doesn't waddle—he glides.' [...] chubby-looking guru, whos[...] lowers worship him as th[...] carnation of divinity, is i[...] don following a three-day [...] mer celebration of love and attended by 15,000.

* * *

A divorce has been gran[...] singer Diahann Carroll ar[...] husband of four months, F[...] Glusman, a Las Vegas dres[...] operator. Glusman filed f[...] divorce in Reno because c[...] surmountable differences diverse disputes." The c[...] was not contested.

* * *

A parole board in Da[...] Conn., is considering a r[...] by Clifford Irving, author [...] Howard Hughes biography but a decision is not expect[...] several weeks. Irving is s[...] freedom after serving 11 r[...] of his 2 1/2-year prison reportedly on the ground his two sons are being de[...] of both their parents. Mrs. is serving a two-year te[...] Switzerland for her role i[...] fraud.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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GEORGE-V High class, furnished, large reception, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sun. Fr. 5,200 + heat. ETOILE: Sumptuous furnished, 300 sq.m. large reception + 4 bedrooms + 3 baths. Fr. 7,000. 073-75-32.

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American Advisory Service
will find the accommodation you want
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16th New, high floor, BALCONY, nice living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, telephone, luxuriously, furnished. Fr. 1,880. Tel.: 766-18-32.

16th TROCADERO: Splendid double living + 1 bedroom, kitchen, bath, TELEPHONE, SUMPTUOUS PERIOD FURNITURE. Fr. 1,300, charges included. Tel.: 285-37-15.

16th Luxurious double living + 3 bedrooms, unfurnished. 2 baths, telephone. Price: Fr. 2,360. Call: 267-06-41.

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon, 073-75-22. Rooms, studios, private shower, carpet, phone, service included. Daily Fr. 40; monthly from Fr. 700.
BY OWNER, DEFENSE: Extra large studio, bath, parking, kitchen. Fr. 700 monthly. 26 Rue Pierre-Curie, NANTERRE.
VERSAILLES: Modern 5-room apartment, bath, shower, fully equipped kitchen, cellar, garage. Fr. 1,900. Call: 950-93-38.
AUTEUIL: Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, modern kitchen. No agent. Fr. 3,800. Call: 332-07-39.
SAINT-MANDE Metro: Beautiful furnished 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 1,200 net. Tel.: 742-05-05.
BAC: Furnished, 2 rooms, shower, kitchen, telephone, impeccable condition. Tel.: 073-93-15.
LATIN QUARTER: Large studio, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 950. Tel.: 633-32-46.
FOCH: Newly decorated, unfurnished 5-room apartment, 140 sq.m. Maid's room. Fr. 3,650. 734-70-60.
LATIN QUARTER: Aug. Nicely furnished 2-room flat, phone. Fr. 1,500. Eeye concierge. 5 Rue Condé (5e).
TROCADERO: Well furnished, large living + bedroom. Fr. 1,500 net. BAO. 21 Rue J.-Mermoz. 225-61-73.
MADELEINE: Beautiful furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, telephone, impeccable condition. 073-93-15.
AUG.-SEPT.: Studio, 15th, phone, furnished. Fr. 700. Call: 734-39-43.
NO AGENT: 3 bedrooms, furnished, sunny. Fr. 1,300. Tel.: 331-73-74.
5th: Sunny studio, furnished, 1 year. Box 26,444, Herald, Paris.
ATTRACTIVE STUDIO, Aug. 6-Sept. 10, new building. 707-41-64, eve.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

6th: August, 4 rooms, garden courtyard. Fr. 1,500. 874-74-47. 9-14 h.

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LONDON, for the best furnished flats and houses consult the Specialists, PHILIPS KAY AND LEWIS. Tel.: 01-629 8811.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM RENTHOUSE INTERNAT. for 1st cl. accommodation and offices, 182 Amsteldijk. T.: 020-722995 or 763617 (A-1 references).

PORTUGAL

ALGARVE, PORTUGAL: Luxury villa with swimming pool, garden, near sea. Sleeps 6-7. To let until mid-August or after September. Contact: Mr. Gayle, 18 High Street, Beckenham, Kent, England. Tel.: 01-650-5344.

SPAIN

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, apartments and offices, long and short lease. Real Estate and Investment Consultants. Call: Centrosol, Marbella. Tel.: 82 7088 and 82 7089.

U.S.A.

HISTORICAL 9-ROOM COLONIAL, fully furnished, on wooded acres, NYC commute. Rent 3 years, option to buy. Many bedrooms, baths and fireplaces. Custom-built dressing-room, library, exquisite antiques. Top references required. Write: Box 292, Herald, Rome address.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PRIVATE ISLANDS FOR SALE: A whole private island is the best holiday resort, the best investment and the realization of your dream! We are specialized in islands all over the world. At the moment we are offering islands in France, Tahiti, Ireland, Canada, Bahamas, U.S.A., Virgin Islands, Greece, Spain and Scandinavia. Contact us: Boehm & Vladi, 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 9, West Germany.

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HIGH CLASS PROPERTY in a residential town (VAIRES-S./MARNE), Eastern suburbs, close to railway station. *Very convenient to commute* to Paris, 7/8 rooms, 1,000 sq.m. garden. Direct sale by owner. Box 50,439, Herald, Paris.
ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES: Chic Bohemian, newly renovated flat, 3 bedrooms. Fr. 635,000; with maid's rooms: Fr. 650,000, non-negotiable. All furnishings available. Visits, Wed. Tel.: 531-63-89 or 551-00-05.

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRANCE, rare, PERIGORD: Private to private, little castle, luxurious comfort, beautiful old trees, meadow, river, 60 units. Agencies abstain. Write: DUMONT, B.P. 5, Condat-*le-Lardin (24).*

GREAT BRITAIN

LUXURY FLAT near Marble Arch, in block facing Hyde Park. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, a cloakroom. Central heating. £49,750. Box 8,447, HT, 28 Great Queen St., London W.C.2, or tel.: 01-405 3711. Ref.: NP.

SPAIN

IN SOTOGRANDE - COSTA DEL SOL Elegant houses for sale in plots of 3,000 sq. meters adjoining championship golf designed by Trent Jones. 3/4 bedrooms all with bath, lounge, sun terraces, garden, swimming pool. Prices from 38,000 dollars. For further information write: CASAS EN GOLF, Apartado 9, Marbella.

IBIZA (BALEARES)
Lands on sea: villas, apartments. Exceptional investment. 25%-35% PLUS VALUE. More details, please write: SOCIETE PHILIBERT, 80 Rue du Bac, 75007 Paris, France.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE VILLA ON IBIZA
Just finished, indestructible seaview, 15 minutes from Ibiza-town, 5 minutes from superb golf courses. Containing large living, annex dining-room and kitchen, 3 double, 1 single bedroom, all with bath or shower; swimming pool.
DM 320,000. Phone: The Hague, Holland, 182320 or 248782.

ANDALUSIAN CASTLE, 10 kms. from Malaga, exceptional site overlooking sea, located in wonderful park surrounded by walls. Century-old trees, exceptional patio, swimming pool. Large living, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, chapel, numerous *outbuildings.* Renovated. Air-conditioned and furnished: Ptas. 25 million. Write: Box 10,539, Herald Tribune, Paris.

U.S.A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE property sale or lease. Write: Box 36,452, Herald Tribune, Paris.

WEST INDIES

EXCITING HOME ON ST. BARTHELEMY: A picturesque & secluded island in the French West Indies. Good investment for an individual, group or corporation. Services can be arranged. Please contact: Reyhan Construction Co., P.O. Box 318, Springfield, Illinois 62705; or Reyhan Construction Co., Boite Postale 51, St. Barthelemy F.W.I. 97.1 Guadeloupe.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks unfurnished house or groundfloor apartment with modest garden, minimum 180 sq.m., purchase or possible rent: large living room, dining-room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, ultra-modern kitchen, central heat, lots of cupboards and storage space, garage, laundry equipped for washer-dryer. Suburban area with good transport facilities to downtown Paris. Agencies acceptable. Tel.: 842-58-00, ext. 20.

AMERICAN MOTHER & DAUGHTER in Paris studying French. Willing to look after your apartment while you are away in exchange for free accommodation until September 15. Write: Box 10,537, Herald, Paris.

Commercial Premises

CHAMPS-ELYSEES
6 RUE DE BERRI
1970 building for rent by floors, from 200 to 400 sq.m. Telephone lines available. NO AGENT.
Tel.: 225-79-69.

PERSONNEL WANTED

For European Headquarters of U.S. Company, Center Paris
JUNIOR BILINGUAL SECRETARIES
1-2 years experience, to work in English for multinational staff. Standard secretarial skills must include absolutely FLUENT ENGLISH (English mother-tongue, Cambridge Proficiency or equivalent).
Write with C.V. to: No. 74,838, Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, Paris (1er), who will forward.

WANTED BY INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY in Paris 15th: English-French speaking secretary. *Please submit* résumé of experience to: Box 84,344, Herald Tribune, Paris.
URGENT: WE ARE LOOKING for a very small girl, 6-10 years, blue eyes, very thin, speaking English, phone. FILMS PEGER & MARTIN. Tel.: Paris, 365-89-60.

PERSONNEL WAN[TED]

WELL-KNOWN INTERNATI[ONAL] GROUP (Paris center) seeks top-flight
ENGLISH SECRET[ARY]
English shorthand essenti[al], reasonable working knowl[edge] French. Good appearance, personality and a capacity [to work] independently are the quali[ties] for this interesting post. P[hone] 704-17-90 for interview, or wr[ite] detailed c.v. to: PAS, 3468, Victor-Hugo, 75116 Par[is].

NEW ZEALAND EMBASSY, [re]quires bilingual English Shorthand-typist of Bri[tish] tionality. Salary range 2,051-2,436 per month, acco[rding to] qualifications and experience. [Ap]ply in writing with c.v. Rue Léonard de Vinci, Pa[ris].
AGENCE D'IMAGE DE [...] (Publicité, Architecture, recherche urgent associé laborateur, étudie toutes tions. Ste. Legros-Gisors Li[...] 217 Rue Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris. Tel.: 766-24-29.
REQUIRED FOR SEPT. 1st: teacher, with BA or teach[ing cer]tificate, to teach English [...] in Paris. Apply to: IBM, [...] Personnel Inspection, 20-22 [...] Clichy. 75009 Paris.
MEDICAL SECRETARY, k[nowledge] of English medical terms, ing texts dictated on dic[taphone]. Write with C.V.: American [Hospi]tal, B.P. 109, 92202 Neuilly.
STUDENT ORGANIZATION bilingual English-French keeper. U.S. citizens ma[y ...] valid working permit. Ple[ase call] 225-66-47.
INT'L UNION OF BIOL[OGICAL] SCIENCES seeks secretary mother-tongue, practical [...] Contact: IUBS Paris, 51 [...] Montmorency (16e). Tel.: [...] ext. 81.
INTERNATIONAL BROKERA[GE com]pany requires girl experie[nced in] business, German and En[glish es]sential, other language use[ful]. Munich, 133021.
BILINGUAL SECRETARY for [...] from July 30. Tel.: Paris, 5[...]

SITUATIONS WA[NTED]

BANKER, 15 years experience national & Consumer Cred[it] position Multinational O[...] Languages English, French. Available interview Europe to August 3rd. Box 10,528, Tribune, Paris.
WE SUPPLY SECRETARI[ES] Western Europe, bilingual, rary or permanent. Wri[te your] needs to: T.S. Agy, 18 High [St.,] Beckenham, Kent.
AMERICAN WOMAN, 27, jo[urnalism] degree, broadcasting ex[perience] wants work. Prefer Madrid AM 2, Park Drive, London.

DOMESTIC SITUAT[IONS]

SITUATIONS WANTE[D]

ENGLISH AU-PAIR, MUM'S NANNIES, AVAILABLE NOW PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND [...] BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: [...]

HELP WANTED

U.S.-GERMAN FAMILY, with [...] in New York City and Koe[nigstein] near Frankfurt, needs 2 ladies for all round househ[old] and care of two girls (3, 5 [...] traveling necessary. ba[...] Koenigstein. They must [...] clean, drive, swim and wi[ll be] part of our family. H[ouse]work requires everything n[...] to keep up a home, inclu[ding oc]casional cooking. If y[ou] qualify, please write with background + references Mrs. Ursula Ryan, 6240 [Koenig]stein, Fasanenweg 1, W. G[ermany]. Tel.: (06174) 1094 or 551 expenses will be paid for.
FRENCH WOMAN who spea[ks] English to help care for girls. Light housekeeping. [Refer]ences required. Mrs. Susan 441 W. Appletree Court, Mil[waukee,] Wisconsin 53092, U.S.A.
AU-PAIR TO LIVE with Ne[w York] City family. 2 children. Ow[n room,] TV. Fare negotiable. Atla[...] 195th St., Flushing, New Yo[rk].
AU-PAIR NEW YORK: Own care for 2 children, genera[l house]work. Photo/references. T[...] 70 Hillside Ave., Yonker[s, New] York 10703.
LOOKING FOR COOK for country & mountains. Re[ferences] required. Call: Paris, 553-[...]

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